

July 1978

INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, Cloudy with rain. Temp. 22-13 (72-55). Thursday, Cloudy clearing later. LONDON: Wednesday, Showers clearing later. Temp. 21-14 (70-57). Thursday, Partly cloudy. Channel: Moderate. ROME: Wednesday, Partly cloudy. Temp. 22-15 (72-59). NEW YORK: Wednesday, Fair. Temp. 28-71 (82-16).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

No. 29,696

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1978

Established 1887

## The wedding of Christina Onassis and Sergei Kauzov at Moscow's Central Wedding Palace.



United Press International

## Christina Onassis Weds Russian in Simple Ceremony

By Dusko Doder  
MOSCOW, Aug. 1 (WP) — Christina Onassis, who inherited one of the great private fortunes in the West, married a \$120-a-week Soviet shipping official here yesterday to seek a simple life as Mrs. Sergei Kauzov, resident of Moscow.

The 27-year-old Greek bride, stepdaughter of Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, arrived at the wedding in the battered Chevrolet Nova of a Greek diplomat and wearing a long mauve gown with purple flowers.

She left the Palace of Weddings, 32 minutes later on the hand of her 37-year-old Soviet hus-

band and holding a bouquet of red and white roses.

Ignoring scores of photographers and journalists, the couple drove off in a Soviet-made Volga with Mr. Kauzov behind the wheel. Mrs. Kauzov, obviously nervous, almost tripped as she emerged. Mr. Kauzov, in a tailored dark pinstriped suit, had some difficulty in getting the Volga started.

The couple will spend their honeymoon in Siberia on the shores of Lake Baikal. Afterwards, they plan to join Mr. Kauzov's mother in her two-room Moscow apartment which is to serve as their temporary home.

Mr. Kauzov, a member of the Communist Party, divorced his wife of 10 years recently to marry Christina. He has said that he was not interested in the \$500 million shipping and real estate enterprises she inherited from her late father, Aristotle Onassis. Mrs. Kauzov has said that their control will remain in the hands of her father's trusted associates in Western Europe.

She told her friends here that she wants to settle to a simple life. "I've had so much luxury in my life," she said, adding that she was through with jet-set living.

"Everybody knows that until now I have not had much happi-

ness in my life," she was quoted as saying. "I want to be left alone. I won't have any problems in adjusting to simple life."

But the marriage has raised a number of complex questions about the future ownership of the Onassis interests. Should the couple have a child here, he or she would automatically be regarded as a Soviet citizen entitled to inherit the fortune.

Onassis executives have determined that a baby born to the pair, if born outside the Soviet Union and taken to a Greek embassy, can share in its mother's Greek citizenship, which she has decided to retain.

Also, under Soviet law, it is

common practice that, in divorce cases where there is no prior mutual agreement on property questions, courts usually divide holdings on a 50-50 basis. It is believed that Christina had already taken legal steps to protect her property rights, but no information on the subject was available here.

The wedding was the first on the list of those processed daily at the Palace of Weddings, which is housed in a neoclassical, one-story mansion on Griboyedov Street in central Moscow.

In a simple ceremony, the daughter of the man who was once viewed here as the symbol

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Major Victory for Carter

# House Votes to End Turkish Arms Curb

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP) — The House voted today to repeal a 3-year-old congressional embargo against U.S. military aid to Turkey, handing President Carter a major foreign-policy victory.

The House voted to repeal the embargo by a 208-205 vote, which came on an amendment to a \$1-billion military-aid bill. The House then rejected, by voice vote, a flurry of secondary amendments that sought to modify the measure.

The Senate last week gave its consent to the repeal of the embargo, which was imposed by Congress on Feb. 15, 1975, after Turkey used U.S.-supplied arms to invade and occupy Cyprus.

Mr. Carter told Congress that the embargo had not worked and had not forced Turkey to end its occupation of Cyprus. Instead, the president argued, the embargo is threatening U.S. defense alliances with Turkey.

"Acting in Good Faith"

In approving the amendment, the House agreed to permit Mr. Carter to lift the embargo when he can report that Turkey "is acting in good faith to achieve a just and peaceful settlement of the Cyprus problem."

Mr. Carter would be required to tell Congress in writing that Turkey is making a good-faith effort to pull its troops out of Cyprus and to resume peace talks with Greek Cypriots.

Shortly before the vote, Rep. Lee Hamilton, D-Ind., who wanted the embargo lifted, said Mr. Carter could certify that the Turks were acting in "good faith" immediately.

House Majority Leader Jim Wright of Texas, who introduced the amendment, argued before the vote that "continuance of the present stalemate is not going to bring progress on Cyprus."



Rep. Jim Wright

port that the Turks have carried out their offer to pull troops out of Famagusta and let Greek Cypriots return to their homes there.

Rep. Brademas and Rep. Wright had joined forces to propose that compromise to Mr. Carter on Friday, but the president rejected it. Mr. Carter's rejection was seen as a signal of his confidence in the outcome of the House vote.

Mr. Carter reportedly told the two congressmen that following their advice would amount to applying the sort of U.S. pressure that he feels has made Turkey stubbornly refuse to end its occupation before the embargo is lifted.

Several Republicans chided Democrats on the House floor by reading a 1976 presidential campaign statement in which Mr. Carter supported the embargo and criticized Gerald Ford, who was then the president, for supporting its removal.

Rep. Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., started to offer a diplomatic explanation, but interrupted himself and said, "I would say on this issue that the president has been born again."

## Dollar Falls to New Low Against Yen; Gold Peaks

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP-DJ) — The dollar fell to new lows against the yen and Swiss franc in foreign exchange trading today, moving gold to a new high of \$207.50 an ounce this morning.

But as the dollar became slightly stronger late in the day, it knocked the price of gold down from its morning high. The previous record was \$201.30 set Friday. Bullion closed here at \$204.65, up from \$200.35 yesterday. Strong U.S. buying of gold was cited as a major factor behind the metal's surge. Worries about the dollar and U.S. inflation appeared to be prompting Americans to buy gold, traders said.

European central banks appeared to give the dollar some assistance in the morning, they said. Later, profit-taking helped the dollar to recover from its lows. Dealings, however, were fairly thin, due to the summer season and a bank holiday in Switzerland and this tended to exaggerate currency movements in an "excitable market," the traders said.

Asian Trading

The momentum of the slide yesterday and its weakness in Asian trading this morning carried the dollar to new lows in the morning session. Against the yen, it hit a record 184 yen before recouping later in the day to 185.85 yen compared with the previous low set yesterday of 185.80 yen.

In very thin Swiss franc trading, the dollar fell to a low of 1.7070 francs compared with yesterday's 1.7337 francs. It finished here at 1.7215 francs.

After slipping to 2.0320 West German marks, the dollar scored a slight gain on the day against, ending up at 2.0410 marks compared with 2.0375 marks late yesterday. It gained 25 points against the French franc at 4.3650 francs and was steady against the Benelux currencies.

## For Unnamed Agent

# Moscow Reported Ready To Trade Shecharansky

VIENNA, Aug. 1 (Reuters) — Soviet dissident Anatoli Shecharansky, who has been imprisoned on charges of treason, will be flown to Israel in the next few weeks as part of an exchange of prisoners between East and West, sources involved in the bargaining said today.

The Soviet Union, acting through East German lawyer Wolfgang Vogel, has indicated its willingness to exchange the 30-year-old computer scientist for a still unidentified person held in the West, the sources said.

But plans for Mr. Shecharansky to be traded for East German spies Guenter and Christel Guillaume, who are jailed in West Germany for espionage, have been rejected by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, the sources said.

Details of the exchange were being worked out in Europe and the United States this week by Mr. Vogel and U.S. officials, with an Israeli parliamentarian acting as intermediary, they added.

U.S. Not Involved

The sources said that the U.S. officials represented the State Department. In Washington, the State Department declined comment, but an administration official said the government was not involved in the reported trade.

A White House spokesman added: "Any comment on what contacts may or may not be in progress would be inappropriate at this time."

The Israeli intermediary, Samuel Flatto-Sharon, confirmed to Western journalists in Israel that negotiations were proceeding with Mr. Vogel to trade Mr. Shecharansky for spies held in the West. He predicted

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Home Rule Gets Royal Assent

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP) — Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, has given the royal assent to controversial government bills designed to give limited home rule to Scotland and Wales.

The royal stamp of approval given last night by the prince, 28, filling in for Queen Elizabeth while she tours Canada, marked the end of a bitter, three-year parliamentary battle over the home rule program.

The royal assent means that the bills now are law, but they will not become operational until referendums are held among Scotland's 5 million population and Wales' 2.5 million to determine if they want a greater voice in running their own affairs.

## Egypt Defends Its Position as 'Sincere'

# Stalled Mideast Talks Said to Await Vance

CAIRO, Aug. 1 (UPI) — Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel said today that there was no reason for the United States to be "disappointed" by Egypt's stance in the Middle East peace negotiations, because "our approach is the sincere and right approach toward the establishment of lasting and comprehensive peace."

Mr. Kamel spoke to reporters after a 90-minute meeting with Alfred Atherton, the U.S. Middle East envoy. Their conversation centered on the chances that Egypt might reconsider its rejection of further face-to-face negotiations with Israel.

Both Mr. Kamel and Mr. Atherton said that the Egyptian position was unchanged and the peace-making process would have to await the arrival of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in the Middle East on Saturday.

[Mr. Vance, speaking with reporters after testifying for two hours today in a closed session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's stated refusal to negotiate until Israel agrees to return all captured Arab land was an obvious "obstacle" to peace.

[Mr. Vance said that he expected to reach a better understanding of both sides' thinking, and he hoped this would provide a basis for "moving the negotiations back on the track."

meeting the Israelis, but I think when we do that it should be in the right framework, not just a waste of time.

"Accordingly, we always said, and I repeat it now, that we are most willing to go and meet the Israelis, provided our talks concentrate on the establishment of peace, through peaceful relations, through security arrangements and through good-neighboring relations."

Although a French magistrate ordered them held in custody for another 24 hours for questioning, a French Foreign Ministry official said that the three Iraqis — two secretaries and an attaché — all appeared on the Iraqi diplomatic register.

The French decision triggered widespread protest among the Paris

State will be coming here in the very near future and will carry out this process of consultations that we have been having."

Vance Visit Awaited

Asked about the chance that Egypt would reconsider its decision, Mr. Atherton said: "I think (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Paris Accepts Immunity Claim in Gunfight

# France, Iraq Seeking to Avoid Crisis

By Joseph Fitchett  
PARIS, Aug. 1 (IHT) — France and Iraq appeared determined today to avoid a diplomatic crisis over the gunbattle at the Iraqi Embassy here yesterday, in which French police accused Iraqi security men of opening fire on them.

After top-level consultations, France accepted a claim of diplomatic immunity for three Iraqi Embassy staff members arrested after

the clash. This meant they faced possible expulsion, but not criminal prosecution.

Although a French magistrate ordered them held in custody for another 24 hours for questioning, a French Foreign Ministry official said that the three Iraqis — two secretaries and an attaché — all appeared on the Iraqi diplomatic register.

The French decision triggered widespread protest among the Paris

police, who demonstrated, and the Interior Ministry and the Foreign Ministry reportedly disagreed over the handling of the affair. Several hundred police officers signed a letter of protest to President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

While police sources urged punishments for such incidents on French soil, French diplomatic sources stressed the need to protect relations with Iraq, one of France's

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

# Welfare Benefits Impede Taxpayer Revolts in Western Europe

By Paul Lewis  
PARIS, Aug. 1 (NYT) — The taxpayers' revolt is not confined to the United States, even if most Europeans remain attached to their high level of tax-supported services and security for the young, old, handicapped and out of work.

The last year or two has seen a definite increase in West European resistance to taxpaying, coupled with doubts about the economic wisdom of the rising government spending behind the high taxation.

The tax rates are high. By the mid-1970s, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, tax receipts ranged from 35 to 45 percent of gross national product in Western industrial democracies. In Sweden and Luxembourg, the take crossed the 50 percent mark last year.

European countries tend to have much higher sales and social security taxes than the United States. The nine members of the Common Market levy sales taxes at an average rate of 15 percent, while in the United States the average rate is 8 percent.

Social security accounts for only 23 percent of total tax receipts in the United States. In Europe the corresponding figures are closer to 30 percent, and more than 40 percent in France and Italy.

## Despite Growing Tax Resistance Fueled by Inflation, Recession

For those seriously allergic to paying income tax, Monaco — described by Somerset Maugham as a "sunny place for shady people" — remains popular with Europe's super-rich because it imposes no direct taxes of any kind, although the sales tax is high.

Not Much Lower

Contrary to popular belief, the Swiss tax burden is not much lower than the American on average, although rates vary considerably among the almost self-governing cantons. Strict banking secrecy laws, which protect financial transactions against prying eyes, still make life comfortable for the wealthy.

Most Western industrial nations tax capital gains. In many countries, as in the United States, there is growing concern that such taxation may deter investment and delay recovery from the recession. Ireland's new government has just abolished the capital gains tax that its predecessor introduced a year ago.

Tax experts agree that there are three main reasons for Europe's rising tax resistance.

- High rates of inflation have dragged taxpayers into ever higher tax brackets. The phenomenon has been dubbed "fiscal drag."
- After-tax incomes and the traditional differences between them are being ruthlessly squeezed, not just for the rich. Between 1972 and 1976, the after-tax incomes of average families grew less quickly than pretax wages; at the same time the tax burden on above-average wage earners grew proportionately more than on those who earn an average wage.
- As Europe remains in the grip of high unemployment and high inflation, governments are increasingly tempted to use tax cuts to stimulate private business to invest more, and labor to moderate wage demands.

The first clear evidence of the European tax revolt came in high-tax Scandinavia. Late in 1976, Swedish voters ended 44 years of socialist rule largely as a protest against taxation. In Denmark, an anti-tax party led by a convicted tax evader has succeeded in frightening other politicians into rolling back taxation.

In tax-prone Britain, the Labor government has started cutting taxes across the board to strengthen its case for wage restraint and to improve its popularity before general elections in the fall.

Stimulate the Economy

On Friday, West Germany announced a two-year tax cut that will lop \$3 billion a year off the taxpayers' burden in 1979 and 1980. The social-liberal coalition government was bowing to domestic political pressure to reduce taxation, as well as to international demands to stimulate the economy and help the West recover from recession.

In France, the newly re-elected conservative government has just promised a two-year tax freeze, after beating a leftist alliance committed to big tax increases for business and the rich.

Even in places where taxes seem most onerous, including Scandinavia and Britain, there is an increasing drive toward adjustments intended to eliminate fiscal drag and taxation of the purely paper capital gains that inflation brings.

But while European taxpayers complain and their governments start to listen, there are limits to how far the revolt can go without a radical switch from the cradle-to-grave security that has dominated European social thinking since the end of World War II.

Political Peace

Moreover, the welfare demands being made on European governments are unlikely to grow much smaller in the years ahead. As in the United States, retired people live longer, children are educated longer and the cost of medicine continues to soar.

In addition, if the Western industrial world is really entering a prolonged period of sluggish economic growth, as many economists believe, those with jobs will have to continue supporting those without them for some time to come.

The return for these fiscal sacrifices, of course, is social and political peace. Without them, it is questionable whether Western Europe could have survived the recession so far without a violent lurch to the right — or, more probably, to the left.

The fact that the Eurocommunists, so much feared in Washington not long ago, have not come to power despite the economic slowdown, may be the real dividend Europe is collecting from its generous welfare system and from the taxes needed to pay for it.

"Sincere and Right"

Returning to a statement by a State Department spokesman that Washington was "very disappointed" by Egypt's refusal to participate in further negotiations, Mr. Kamel said: "It is a well-known fact that since, and even before, President Sadat launched his initiative and visited Jerusalem, our positions have been consistent and constructive."

"I do not think that anybody should feel disappointed at our approach, which is a sincere and right approach toward the establishment of lasting and comprehensive peace."

Regretting a U.S. "misreading" of the situation, state-controlled newspapers said here that Washington should have been disappointed by Israel's refusal to evacuate occupied Arab lands, and not by Mr. Sadat's suspension of the negotiations.

Nevertheless, Mr. Kamel said that he was looking forward to Mr. Vance's visit "in continuing our talks and dialogue with the United States, on which we count as a full partner."

Regulating the Egyptian position on the question of direct negotiations, Mr. Kamel said:

"We have no inhibitions about



Slowdown to End Today

# Situation Improving At Europe Airports

PARIS, Aug. 1 (AP) — Europe's airport chaos began to ease today as the normal midweek slump in holiday travel helped thousands of delayed vacationers to get off the ground.

About 2,500 French air traffic controllers, whose work-to-rule movement triggered long waits for Europeans trying to fly through French air space, announced that they plan to suspend their slow-down at 7 a.m. tomorrow morning. The controllers will meet tomorrow afternoon, however, to decide whether to renew their action this weekend. They seek improved working conditions and better pay.

In Italy, meanwhile, all ground staff and some pilots at Rome's international airport have decided to strike for 24 hours Thursday to back demands for a pay bonus to replace abolished public holidays.

"The situation was much better today and we have hopes that we can almost get back to normal Wednesday," said Lillies Ferrier, a spokesman for the British Airports Authority at Gatwick airport.

Gatwick, Britain's principal departure point for charter aircraft, has been swamped by stalled vacationers unable to take off because of the French controllers' action.

"We still had five flights this morning which were waiting from Sunday, but they're all gone, along with 15 of the 30 flights which had been left over from Monday," Miss Ferrier said. "We sent people home who had been here for 24 hours. We hope that when they come back tomorrow we can get them away."

## No Immediate Relief

For travelers who had camped in London and at Gatwick for cheap transatlantic flights, there was no immediate relief in sight.

Hundreds queued hoping for a seat on Laker's first-come, first-served Skytrain service or for a standby seat on major airlines' flights.

Looking like weary refugees suddenly uprooted from middle-class homes, the standby travelers — many of them young Americans — spent the waiting time in tents pitched on the sidewalk at the Victoria ticket terminal in central London or on fields outside Gatwick.

They will probably have to wait as long as six days because of the demand. The major airlines said that most of their transatlantic flights were already sold out to full-fare passengers and that few standby seats were available.

A Laker spokesman said that everybody would eventually get on but that they will have to wait their turn for a ticket.

On inter-European flights, some travelers experienced delays of up to 51 hours this week, with the average running about six hours.

The backlogs at Paris Orly and Charles de Gaulle airports were reported easing. At Orly, there were still late arrivals, especially from Spain. At Charles de Gaulle, delays of up to six hours were reported on flights between France and Britain, Spain, Portugal and North Africa.

A similar situation existed at France's provincial airports. Iberia, Spain's national airline, Iberia, canceled 32 European flights because of the French slowdown, but airline and airport officials said that they expected the situation to be almost normal by late today.

## Botulism Hits 4; Salmon Blamed

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP) — Canadian salmon canned in Alaska apparently has caused botulism poisoning to four elderly persons, Britain's Health Department said today.

The government asked housewives and grocery stores to remove all North American canned salmon from their shelves until medical and scientific tests narrow down the bad batch shipped to England.

Two elderly couples became seriously ill in Birmingham after eating red salmon sold under the John West label. The government spokesman said that the processing plant supplies many companies with canned salmon.

## Juliana Takes Vacation

THE HAGUE, Aug. 1 (Reuters) — Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard left here today for Athens for a holiday in Greece lasting until the end of August.

## Moscow May Make Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

ed that the Soviet dissident could be released as soon as "the next few days."

The sources said the site for the exchange had not been fixed. Mr. Flatto-Sharon, who has been campaigning to get Soviet Jews settled in Israel rather than in the United States or Western Europe, is also engaged in parallel negotiations with Soviet intermediaries to release up to a dozen dissidents jailed or exiled in the Soviet Union.

The sources said that he had been informed officially that five or six of them would soon receive their exit papers.

Mr. Shebaransky's release was to have involved Guillaume, a personal political adviser to former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt. Guillaume's arrest in 1974 led to Mr. Brandt's resignation.

But the sources said that Chancellor Schmidt, who succeeded Mr. Brandt, refused on political grounds to release Guillaume and his wife.

Guillaume has served 2½ years of a 13-year prison term after being convicted in 1975 of spying for East Germany while working in Mr. Brandt's inner circle.

Mrs. Guillaume is also in a West German jail on related charges. Mr. Shebaransky was sentenced July 14 to three years in jail and 10 years in a labor camp on charges of treason and anti-Soviet agitation.

President Carter personally denied accusations by Soviet prosecutors that Mr. Shebaransky was in the pay of the Central Intelligence Agency. Both Mr. Carter and Mr. Schmidt deplored the outcome of the trial, which coincided with the summit talks in Bonn last month.

## Admiral Escapes a Bomb At Home in Buenos Aires

BUEENOS AIRES, Aug. 1 (UPI) — A powerful bomb apparently meant to kill a prominent admiral ripped through a nine-story apartment building today, killing his 15-year-old daughter and another person and trapping others beneath the debris.

Twelve persons were injured and more were believed trapped when the bomb destroyed four floors of an apartment building next to the one where Vice Adm. Armando Lambruschini lives, the police said.

The blast tore a gaping hole through the front of the building, completely wrecked four floors and sent chunks of concrete and steel crashing onto a row of cars parked along the street.

The two dead were identified as Adm. Lambruschini's 15-year-old daughter Paula and one of his bodyguards.

No one immediately claimed responsibility for the bombing, which the police said was apparently placed in a third-floor apartment next to Adm. Lambruschini's apartment in the adjoining building.

Firemen dug through the rubble, searching for more victims.

"Whoever did this couldn't be a human being," said a woman who stood on the street, staring at the damage. "My husband went to help but he has a weak stomach and he couldn't do anything," she said.



A handcuffed Iraqi Embassy security guard is hustled toward a police vehicle by French policemen after the gunfight that took place outside the embassy in Paris on Monday.

## Lebanon Blames Israelis For Obstruction of Army

BEIRUT, Aug. 1 (NYT) — The Lebanese government has blamed Israel for obstructing the deployment of units of the regular Lebanese Army in southern Lebanon as the troops who arrived at the town of Kaoukaba yesterday came under more shelling today.

A military communiqué said the bombardment originated on the Israeli side of the border. One soldier was wounded and several military vehicles put out of action, the statement added.

Beirut radio quoted government sources as saying "the Israeli enemy does not want the Lebanese authorities to reassert themselves in the border region."

Witnesses said the shelling, which started yesterday and hindered the army units from reaching their final destination, was mounted by Lebanese Christian militias under the command of Maj. Saad Haddad.

## Militia Control

The militias, who are backed and armed by the Israelis, control a nine-mile-wide strip extending all along the Lebanese border with Israel.

The bombardment panned down the Lebanese battalion of about 600 men at Kaoukaba, about 10 miles from the Israeli border, and stopped them from proceeding to the Moslem town of Tibnine, their final destination. Tibnine is about five miles from the border and 12 miles from Kaoukaba.

Official sources said President Elias Sarkis and his government were still determined to deploy the troops in the south, failing which, they warned, the government authority in that region will never be re-established.

Both Israel and the Christian militias have claimed the troops sent to the south yesterday are under Syrian influence. Officials here said this was only an excuse to justify the obstructionist attitude by the Israelis and the militias.

## Shelling Called Intense

The Voice of Lebanon radio, which is controlled by the Phalange Party, Lebanon's main Christian paramilitary organization, reported that the shelling of Kaoukaba was so intense today that the Lebanese troops were unable to move in any direction.

The radio furthermore quoted Maj. Haddad as categorically refusing to follow orders issued by the

## France, Iraq Attempt to Avoid Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

main Arab trading partners. Iraq is France's second largest oil supplier and a customer for French industrial exports, including Mirage jet fighters and a nuclear research installation.

The Quai d'Orsay has not supplied its version of the shooting incident, in which a French police officer was shot dead and another wounded, and an Iraqi guard killed. The shooting broke out as French policemen were leading away a Palestinian terrorist who had surrendered after holding hostages for eight hours in the embassy.

French police officers maintained their version of events, saying that Iraqi Embassy security men opened fire on the Palestinian and on French police from several angles. French sources say the Iraqis apparently reacted in fury to the sight of the Palestinian being taken alive.

## Iraqi Version

In the Iraqi version of the incident, Iraqi Ambassador Muntahir Tawfik al-Wandawi denied that the shooting was started by embassy guards. He blamed it on an accomplice of the Palestinian, who fled in the initial attack and then returned, the ambassador said, to free or silence the terrorist.

The captured terrorist, who suffered a leg wound in the fusillade, has not been officially identified. He claims to belong to the Revenge organization, previously unknown, but reports from Beirut said that he and his companion belonged to Yasser Arafat's el-Fatah organization.

France currently is holding no Palestinian. In the last case, Abou Daoud, the reputed mastermind of the 1972 Munich Olympics massacre, was arrested by French counterintelligence agents acting under Interior Ministry orders, then quickly deported to Algiers.

## Russia Says China

'Uses' Cambodians

MOSCOW, Aug. 1 (UPI) — The Soviet Union today charged that Peking was using Cambodia for "undisguised military expansion against socialist Vietnam."

The Soviet Communist Party daily, Pravda, said that "The Peking leaders have long been using the present rulers of Kampuchea [Cambodia] as assistants for the implementation of their hegemonic desires in Southeast Asia and undisguised military expansion against socialist Vietnam."

## Inner Tubes, Pingpong Paddles Carry Fleeing Cuban to Florida

MIAMI, Aug. 1 (AP) — A Cuban handyman pulled from the sea near the Florida Keys said he used pingpong paddles as oars and fought off sharks and dodged Cuban Navy patrols during a seven-day journey to freedom on two inner tubes.

The ordeal of Ramon Estevez Cordova, 27, ended when he was rescued Sunday by the crew of a pleasure boat about five miles off the coast of Key Largo. He said he had been trying to reach New York, where he thought his sister lived.

Mr. Cordova said he had launched his makeshift craft — two inner tubes bound together and covered with burlap — on July 23 after having planned his trip for a year. He said Cuban Navy boats and helicopters searched for him the first day but could not see him because of high waves. However, he said, sharks and hunger were his worst problems.

"The sharks came every day about noon and tried to attack me and up the raft over. Once I had my leg in the water and a shark hit me with his tail and rubbed the skin from my ankle," he said, showing a deep scar on his leg.

He said he had taken seven sandwiches, but lost four on the fifth day of his 90-mile trip. He subsisted on raw fish after that. "I was hungry and thirsty so I caught seaweed, shook it, and ate the small shrimp, which tasted sweet," he said.

Mr. Cordova was reported to be in good condition, despite a slight fever and rope burns where he had tied himself to the raft. Coast Guard officials at Key West said they received a radio call from a German cargo ship about a man aboard a raft Saturday night, but a search of the area turned up nothing. Mr. Cordova later told officials that he refused to be picked up by the ship because he feared it was a Russian vessel.

## To Escape Pressures

# Christina Seeking a Quiet Life

By Nicholas Gage

ATHENS, Aug. 1 (NYT) — Five months ago a close friend of Christina Onassis said here that the shipping heiress had at last settled down and outgrown the willfulness and impulsive behavior that had so often disturbed and outraged her family.

Such a statement, when made in Greece, is usually accompanied by a pantomimed spitting gesture to avoid bringing the evil eye down upon the subject of the compliment. But Christina's friend forgot to spit, and now the 27-year-old head of the \$500 million Onassis shipping conglomerate is embarking on a marriage that is even more startling to her associates than her past escapades.

Her marriage to 37-year-old Sergei Kaoukov, former executive for the Soviet shipping organization Sovfracht, and her plan to live with him and his mother in Moscow is probably the most unsettling choice she could have made in the eyes of the staunch conservatives who help her run the Onassis empire.

For her part, Christina is telling friends that all she wants in her new life is to cook for her husband, have a baby and, most of all, enjoy "some peace and quiet."

## Many Pressures

The pressures that Christina has encountered in the past few years — taking over the business empire, facing a barrage of publicity, dealing with her personal problems — have led her to the belief that what she needs is a simple, unostentatious life, and she feels Mr. Kaoukov gave it to her in Moscow.

Some of her associates here believe that this marriage is just a phase and will be as brief as her last two, but close friends say she knows this and is doubly determined to work at it, if only to show that she is not frivolous.

The groom seems to be a mystery to most of Christina's friends, even though she has known him for two years. They met in Paris through his post as the chartering agent for Sovfracht.

In the past five weeks in Moscow, Christina has been cooking for them — mostly chicken and hamburgers because other meats are not readily available. She is determined, however, that despite Russia's discomforts, she will find the domestic tranquility that has eluded her all her life, according to her friends.

Her hope is understandable for a woman whose life, from its beginning on Dec. 11, 1950, in New York, has been filled with the publicity that comes with being the adored child of one of the world's richest men.

Her dolls were dressed by Dior, she was rich in Arabian ponies, in toys that were replaced as soon as they broke, in trust funds, and in homes in New York, Paris, Greece, Monte Carlo and Antibes. But her personal life was woefully lacking in security.

She has endured a succession of personal disasters. When she was 9 her parents divorced. Her father was involved in a relationship with singer Maria Callas, which, with two children, Christina and Alexander, two years her senior, never accepted.

Their hopes that their parents would be reunited were shattered when first their mother, Athina Livanos, married the Marquis of Blandford in 1961, and then, in 1968, their father married Jacqueline Kennedy.

In 1969, Christina's mother divorced, then married shipping magnate Stavros Niarchos, a rival of Mr. Onassis and widower of his new wife's sister — Christina's aunt Eugenie, who had died of an overdose of sleeping tablets.

Christina's first headline-making demonstration of willfulness occurred in July, 1971, when, without consulting her parents, she married California realtor Joseph Bolter, 27 years her senior and a divorced father of four. Christina was not yet 21, and the marriage ended seven months later, reportedly at the insistence of her father.

## Brother's Death

In January, 1973, her brother, Alexander, 24, died in a crash of his private plane, a tragedy from which both Christina and her father never recovered. Within the year, Christ-

ina was hospitalized with acute depression and, in October, 1974, her mother died, reportedly of an overdose. She was further disturbed when both her stepmother, Jacqueline, and Nikos Konalides, the husband of Mr. Onassis's half-sister, Meropie, demanded a settlement not to contest the Onassis will. To end the pressure, Christina gave her stepmother \$20 million and Mr. Konalides an undisclosed sum, according to associates here.

Christina's interest in the shipping empire also soured when she was forced for tax reasons to give up her U.S. citizenship and leave New York, where she had been happy as a child. "All these disappointments and pressures built up a desire in her to get as far away as possible from everything, at least for a while," a close friend said.

Although they noticed her unhappiness and her declining interest in the business, her father's closest associates insisted that she was in complete charge of the operation. They told her, in October, 1976, she defied the advice of most of her top executives and signed a deal putting five 27,000-ton bulk carriers on three-year charters with Sovfracht, even though the shipping market was badly depressed at the time. As it turned out, the market got even worse, and the charters proved to be a good deal for the Onassis empire. The man who sold her on the deal was Sergei Kaoukov.

Not in the deal was Sergei Kaoukov. Top Onassis executives say that Christina was really a figurehead. "Like Queen Elizabeth," all along and that the company will continue to be run by the same men who have been handling its affairs since her father's death.

## Christina Onassis Is Wed In Simple Moscow Style

(Continued from Page 1)

of evils in the capitalist world pledged that she would do her duties as the wife of a Soviet citizen.

The registrar, Klara Lemeshkova, who wished the couple happiness and success in their new life, also cautioned the groom: "Wherever you live, do not forget your Soviet motherland."

The pair exchanged rings, kissed and signed the marriage documents. Only eight guests and three Soviet photographers were allowed to attend. Among the guests were Mr. Kaoukov's mother, Mariya Sergeyevna, Soviet film director Yuli Reisman, and Ursula Kalogetas, the wife of the Greek ambassador here. The ambassador was absent, according to Greek sources, because Greece's official orthodox church does not recognize civil marriages.

## No Onassis Relatives

John Fotopoulos, first secretary in the Greek Embassy, and an unidentified friend of Mr. Kaoukov's served as witnesses. Apparently there were no Onassis relatives.

The couple was toasted with champagne inside the ornate wood-paneled room adorned with elaborate chandeliers. A

## No Charge Made Against Brooke

BOSTON, Aug. 1 (UPI) — Perjury charges will not be brought against Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., for misstatements he made in a divorce deposition, Garrett Byrne, the Suffolk County district attorney, said today.

Mr. Byrne's decision followed a report made to him by Jacob Spiegel, retired justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, who acted as Mr. Byrne's special counsel in investigating the admitted "misstatements" made by Sen. Brooke.

"I am impelled to the conclusion that Mr. Brooke's misstatements, although pertinent to the inquiry into his financial liabilities, are not to be construed as material misrepresentations that could have influenced, to a reasonable degree, the determination of the final (divorce) settlement," Mr. Spiegel said in his 17-page opinion to Mr. Byrne.

Their complaints include twisted ankles, and scraped knees. Their accident reports have said "tripped while tagging," "slipped on ice," "bumped knee against meter pole," "hit hand on meter" and "fell in puddle of water."

"The job's tough on the girls," said George Farrar, director of operations for the Traffic and Parking Department. "They're out there 260 days a year. They catch cold. They slip on the ice or fall for one reason or other. After a few weeks, they get corns and bunions."

He summed up: "You know, it's a tough job. They take a lot of abuse."

## Stalled Middle East Talks Are Said to Await Vance

(Continued from Page 1)

the answer to that will have to wait until the secretary's visit."

In Washington yesterday, a spokesman for Mr. Vance had said: "We are very disappointed President Anwar Sadat has announced that he will not participate in another round of negotiations."

The spokesman added that Mr. Vance would go to the Middle East all the same for his scheduled talks with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and with Mr. Sadat.

The decision that Mr. Vance should fly to the Middle East was reached earlier yesterday at a Camp David meeting with President Carter.

According to the spokesman, it was "premature" to speculate on whether the United States would present its own plan to break the negotiating deadlock and try to restore the momentum of direct talks between Egypt and Israel.

## Central Question

This is certain to be a central question when Mr. Vance sees Mr. Sadat, who said on Sunday that it was time for the United States to take a role as "full partner, and not just mediator."

The Egyptian leader objected to Israeli statements last week that the Arabs would have to give up some of the lands lost in the 1967 war if there is to be a final peace agreement.

In Jerusalem yesterday, Prime

Minister Begin expressed satisfaction over the State Department's criticism of Mr. Sadat's position, telling reporters that it was "about time the world began to understand who the truly intransigent party was."

Pessimism appeared to be deepening in Jerusalem as well as Washington. In a presentation to a parliamentary committee, Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan quoted Mr. Atherton as saying that Saudi Arabia believed the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations had reached the end of the road.

Dayan "Never Said It"

JERUSALEM, Aug. 1 (UPI) — President Sadat misinterpreted Foreign Minister Dayan's position on territorial compromise, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

"Mr. Dayan could really not have said that and never did," the spokesman said, reacting to a comment in which Mr. Sadat said that the Israeli minister told his Egyptian counterpart there was "no substitute for territorial compromise."

Mr. Sadat called this a new and negative development, but the spokesman said that Mr. Dayan's position as expressed at the recent foreign ministers' meeting in England was that Israel was willing to discuss territorial compromise if one of the parties suggested it.

## Meter Maids

### Seem to Have Toughest Job

BOSTON, Aug. 1 (AP) — Who has the most hazardous job on Boston's city payroll? The answer seems to be the women who write parking tickets.

Meter maids have the highest disability rate of any department, officials say. On a typical day, fewer than 50 of the 86 women on the force are on the streets making out tickets.

Their complaints include twisted ankles, and scraped knees. Their accident reports have said "tripped while tagging," "slipped on ice," "bumped knee against meter pole," "hit hand on meter" and "fell in puddle of water."

"The job's tough on the girls," said George Farrar, director of operations for the Traffic and Parking Department. "They're out there 260 days a year. They catch cold. They slip on the ice or fall for one reason or other. After a few weeks, they get corns and bunions."

He summed up: "You know, it's a tough job. They take a lot of abuse."

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Los Angeles Times



## To Cambodia, Uganda

## Senate Votes a Curb On Lending of IMF

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP) — The Senate voted yesterday to direct the U.S. representative to the International Monetary Fund to vote against all loans to Cambodia and Uganda on grounds that those nations have committed genocide against their own citizens.

Approval of the amendment offered by Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., marked the first time the Senate has tried to set conditions on loans made by the international agency.

The amendment was placed on a bill which provides a \$1.7 billion U.S. contribution to the IMF to help developing nations overcome severe balance-of-payments problems.

In another, unexpected amendment to this bill, the Senate voted 58-29 to require a balanced U.S. budget by the beginning of the 1981 fiscal year, a goal once espoused by President Carter. The

proposal was adopted after only brief debate.

The Treasury Department has estimated a budget deficit of \$53 billion at the end of this fiscal year. Mr. Carter had sought to balance the budget by 1981, but Budget Director James McIntyre Jr. has said he now expects a \$20 billion deficit this year.

The Senate measure was proposed by Sen. Harry Byrd, D-Va. It would require the U.S. government to operate without a deficit beginning Oct. 1, 1980, the same deadline Mr. Carter had once set.

Earlier, those opposing the action against Cambodia and Uganda said that it would politicize the IMF and encourage other nations to set political conditions on other transactions.

However, supporters of the restriction won approval on a voice vote after a move to kill the measure failed 56-30.

It was the second Senate move against Uganda in less than a week. On Friday, the Senate voted 73-1 to cut off virtually all trade with Uganda, in legislation aimed primarily at halting large imports into the United States of Ugandan coffee.

In other action on the bill, the Senate:

- Killed an amendment which would have directed the U.S. IMF director to work against attempts by the IMF to set strict conditions on loans intended to help financially floundering poorer nations stabilize their economies and avoid bankruptcy.

- Adopted an amendment offered by Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., obligating the U.S. director to vote against any loan to a nation which assists terrorists or harbors aircraft hijackers.
- Killed a Helms amendment which would have limited IMF officials to salaries not more than 5 percent greater than those paid U.S. Civil Service employees in similar positions.

- Killed a Helms amendment which would have set a five-year limit on U.S. participation in the supplementary IMF fund.

The full IMF legislation was given final Senate approval 69-16. It must still go to a House-Senate conference committee to resolve differences with a House-passed bill.

## '78 Tax Dates Unchanged by IRS Extension

PARIS, Aug. 1 (IHT) — The Internal Revenue Service, which last week extended to Oct. 16 the filing date on 1977 returns for U.S. taxpayers overseas, has reminded those taxpayers that the due dates for estimated tax payments for the 1978 tax year are not changed by this extension.

Those dates are April 15, June 15 and Oct. 15, 1978, and Jan. 15, 1979.

The extension on 1977 income-tax returns covers U.S. taxpayers who exclude income under Section 911. Among those qualifying for this extension are taxpayers who were either residing or traveling outside the United States and Puerto Rico on April 17, 1978, or were in the United States on April 17 and applied for and received an extension of filing time until June 15.

## Top Economist Kogoro Uemura Dies in Japan

TOKYO, Aug. 1 (AP) — Kogoro Uemura, 84, described by Premier Takeo Fukuda as "a man who made the greatest contributions to Japan's economic growth after World War II," died of cancer today.

Mr. Uemura was honorary president of the influential Federation of Economic Organizations, or Keidanren. He served three terms as president of the organization from 1968 to 1974, and was board chairman of Japan Air Lines and the newspaper Sankei Shimbun.

A graduate of Tokyo Imperial University, he also held such posts as president of the Japan-South Korea Economic Association, president of the Sapporo Olympic Committee and president of NHK, the Japanese Broadcasting Corp.

## Joseph C. Waddy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP) — U.S. District Judge Joseph C. Waddy, 67, who had been away from his courtroom since mid-May when illness forced him to postpone a criminal trial, died today of emphysema.

The judge continued to work on cases from his home. He had been expected to retire in the next few days.

He was appointed to the bench 11 years ago by President Lyndon Johnson and he was probably best known for his attention to the education of the city's handicapped children.

## Oil Funds Cut By U.S. Senate

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP) — A Senate subcommittee approved yesterday an \$11.4 billion appropriation for the Interior and Energy departments and related agencies for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1. The amount is \$1.37 billion less than the Carter administration requested and \$1.2 billion less than the House approved.

Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., subcommittee chairman, said that the biggest cut was \$1.2 billion for the administration's program of storing oil to reduce U.S. vulnerability to a foreign oil embargo. A committee aide said the cut was made because the Interior Department has fallen in months behind schedule in acquiring supplies and would not be able to use all the money it had requested.

## Palestinians' Appeals Dismissed in Cyprus

NICOSIA, Aug. 1 (UPI) — The Cyprus Supreme Court yesterday dismissed the appeals of two Palestinians, Samir Mohammed Qatir, 26, and Zayed Hussein Ahmed Alali, 26, who have been sentenced to death for the Feb. 18 murder of Egyptian newspaper editor Youssef Sabeh.

Unless Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou reduces the sentences to jail terms, the two will be hanged Aug. 22, court officials said.

## Water Spout

A water spout comes ashore near Kill Devil Hill, N.C., on Monday. The unusual storm — a tornado formed over water — killed one woman and injured three other persons in the area. It also leveled two cottages and damaged several other buildings.



Senate Unit Allots 5 Minutes for Each

## Efficiency Marks Tax Grief Hearings

By Ward Sinclair

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (WP) — The ball bearings squeaked, the zinc seemed leaden, but it was the tobacco sauce that provided the spice yesterday at Dr. Ribicoff's Friendly Neighborhood Tax Repair Shop.

Which is to say that it was miscellaneous tariff bill day, when every imaginable kind of special pleading shows up to ask the Senate for tax relief.

The forum was the Finance Committee's International Trade Subcommittee, chaired by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., who keeps these pleas moving like a Detroit assembly line.

Each pleader gets five minutes. A green light in front of the chairman starts it. A yellow light warns that a minute is left. A red light and a bell announce that time is up.

Now, for that tobacco sauce. Edmund McIlhenny Jr., whose family has made the familiar hot sauce in Louisiana since 1868, did not even need his full five minutes to convince Sen. Ribicoff that here, indeed, was a tariff problem of no little consequence.

A nation that ingests Bloody Marys and gets through beach weekends and school fund-raisers on oceans of chili con carne will understand.

To keep the nation in sauce, the

McIlhenny Co. wants Congress to do away with a tax provision that costs the firm about \$20,000 a year on imported Mexican peppers.

Because of the tax code, the same peppers from Colombia and other Latin nations are sent to Avery Island, La., with no duty.

"I've been using tobacco sauce for years and I didn't know what it was about," Sen. Ribicoff said. "I think it is something worth saving. How much do you produce in a year?"

"About 30 million bottles a year," said Mr. McIlhenny. "Seems to me it lasts for years. One drop in a cocktail," the senator replied.

Mr. McIlhenny said that he could provide a recipe that would hasten the use of the senator's supply of hot sauce. Laughter erupted in the hearing room.

If the subcommittee gave the man with the piquant story a warm reception, other pleaders did not get quite the same in this annual exercise in corporate poor-mouth-ing.

One trade group after another marched before the panel to urge the suspension or continuation of various tariffs. It all came down to money.

Witnesses invoked threats to national security, potential unemployment, unfair competition. One, H.T. Sullivan, of Eastern Telephone Supply and Manufacturing, Inc., Newport, R.I., told of abuses by customs officers.

Others made their pleas and left. Lead and zinc producers wanted a suspension of duties; the ball-bearing makers wanted the law clarified.

For most, Sen. Ribicoff and fellow senators listened and said little. But when the man from the American Iron and Steel Institute spoke, Sen. Robert Packwood, R-Ore., pounced.

## Vital Ingredient

Thomas Evans, representing the institute, asked the subcommittee to approve a House bill that temporarily would suspend duties on imported fluor spar — a vital ingredient in steel production.

He argued that domestic fluor spar production is going down, demand is going up and the steel companies face the prospect of being held up in the market place.

"What's our position on imported steel?" Sen. Packwood asked.

"We favor free trade when it's fair trade," Mr. Evans said.

The senator noted that the industry opposed steel imports, but favored imports of fluor spar which competes with the U.S.-mined commodity.

"Sounds to me like a whose-ox-is-gored argument," Sen. Packwood said.

Washington attorney Bart Fisher, speaking for Frontier Spar Corp., a U.S. producer, urged retention of the duty on fluor spar, which he described as a waning industry that needs all the help it can get.

Mr. Fisher said that Mexico and South Africa — major producers — are depressing prices and grabbing for a larger share of the U.S. market.

Then he added what should have been the clincher: U.S. Steel, he reported, owns a major South African fluor spar mine "and wants the duty suspended so it will be more profitable."

If he had more to say, it was too late: the bell and the red light cut him off.

## Soviet Aide Expelled By France for Spying

PARIS, Aug. 1 (AP) — The Soviet Union's deputy military attaché to France has been expelled for espionage, the French press reported yesterday.

Victor Penkov, in France since 1976, was declared persona non grata and left Paris July 15, the reports said. The Foreign Ministry refused comment.

## Up to 15% of West's Reserves

## Saskatchewan to Tap Uranium

By Henry Giniger

REGINA, Saskatchewan (NYT) — A decision last month by the leftist government of Saskatchewan is due to transform this prairie province into one of the world's most important suppliers of uranium.

Saskatchewan has traditionally lived on cereal grains and livestock. But the sparsely inhabited northern area of lakes and forests holds an estimated 10 to 15 percent of the Western world's uranium reserves and 30 percent of the known reserves in Canada.

Uranium has been mined on a relatively small scale for about a quarter-century in this province. This year, sales of almost \$150 million are expected from two mines.

At current world prices of about \$40 a pound, there is an estimated \$15 billion in the ground.

A French consortium, Amok, had been seeking to develop one of the largest deposits at Cliff Lake in the northwest and spent millions of dollars in a 10-year period in exploration. But within the governing coalition, the New Democratic Party and to church and environmental groups, there was considerable opposition to uranium development on moral and conservation grounds.

## 16-Month Delay

Although the government was believed to favor uranium development, it delayed it for 16 months while a special commission, headed by federal Judge E.D. Bayda, investigated the question. Early last month it produced a favorable report, and it took Premier Allan Blakeney and his government only a week to approve.

As a result, according to Neil Byers, minister of environment, by 1984 Saskatchewan will provide more than half of Canada's total uranium production, most of which has been concentrated in Ontario.

Tax and royalty earnings, which are expected to be \$2 million this year, will rise to about \$125 million by 1982. In the next quarter-century, the province, which has less than a million people, may earn in royalties and taxes as much as \$5 billion. This does not include direct profits from partial ownership of the mines.

In 1975 Saskatchewan upset a large number of private financial interests in Canada and the United States by expropriating half the potash industry, another big money-maker. Mr. Byers said, however, that the government would go into joint ventures in uranium.

According to a recent provincial law, any private uranium developer must offer the provincial government, through the Saskatchewan Mining and Development Corp., a 50 percent interest. The province is free to accept or not and at present the corporation is participating in about 100 such ventures.

## Foreign Ownership

Foreign companies like Amok had been free to enter the uranium sweepstakes, but federal policy since 1970 has been to restrict foreign ownership of uranium properties to 33 percent. One of the great attractions of the uranium deposits in Saskatchewan is the fact that the ore is particularly rich and is easily mined and milled.

Since there are no immediate plans to develop nuclear energy as a source of electricity in Saskatchewan, the entire production in the next few decades will be exported to the rest of Canada and elsewhere. A wave of excitement has passed through this quiet capital of 150,000 persons, some of whom wear T-shirts that say "Where the Hell is Regina?"

The prospect of vast wealth has been enough to sweep aside the objections who continue to protest quietly.

The special commission concluded, and the government agreed, that whether or not Saskatchewan exports large quantities of uranium will have little impact on the nuclear arms race in the world but could be beneficial, particularly to energy-poor developing countries. In an

effort to still dissidence in his party, Premier Blakeney emphasized that strict safety and environmental standards would be applied to the mines and that priority would be given for jobs to the 25,000 persons who inhabit the northern areas. About two-thirds of them are of Indian origin.

Borrowing an idea from Alberta, Saskatchewan has established a so-called heritage fund that will be fed by revenues from nonrenewable resources such as uranium. The idea is to provide a nest egg for future development when the mineral resources run out. Mr. Byers said that the heritage fund would finance expansion of electrical production using lignite coal and water power.

## In Resolving Land Dispute

## Alaskans Ask 'Lower 48' To Get the Right Picture

By Gladwin Hill

KIANA, Alaska, Aug. 1 (NYT) — Like a good many Eskimo settlements, this one is a collection of crude wood dwellings in various stages of spruceness or dilapidation. Along rutted dirt streets, the homes compete for space with odd conglomerations of junk, piles of building material, racks of fish drying in the sun and potholed yards where sled dogs drowse in disdain of the foolish affairs of the 350 humans about them.

Children carom happily on minibikes down slopes leaning toward the headwaters of Kotzebue Sound. The town's tiny airstrip is in momentary use as a Frisbee court. A sound of solitary hammering echoes, as a lone carpenter puts up another building.

While Congress wrangles over jurisdictional division of Alaska's 560,000 square miles, the 65,000 native Eskimos and Indians can seem to be in a comfortable situation. The Native Claims Act of 1971 gave them 44 million acres and nearly \$1 billion.

Not all the acreage has been pinpointed, and quite a few million dollars have already gone down the drain in ill-advised business ventures. But the Eskimos are reasonably sure of getting permanent possession of the areas in which they live, the rights to their traditional hunting grounds and prospects of a stable future.

"Which is a lot more than you can say about most of the people in Alaska," observes Vincent Schuerch, Kiana's 36-year-old mayor.

In addition to the native land allocation, Alaska's 400,000 residents, under the Statehood Act of 1958, have been promised nearly one-third of Alaska as state property, whereas now the land is almost all federally owned. But legislation is pending to transfer jurisdiction that "in the national interest" would sequester most of the other two-thirds in national parks, animal refuges and other restricted-use federal enclaves.

There are billions of dollars worth of minerals and other natural-resource wealth in Alaska. The widespread feeling is that the less of it that is locked in federal preserves, the better chance one has of getting to some of it.

Not so in Kiana. At the last stockholders' meeting here of NANA Inc., perhaps the most successful native corporation, the vote was against letting oil and mining companies into NANA's area.

Kiana is only 1,600 miles from the North Pole. It is a 60-mile plane flight from the nearest sizable town, Kotzebue, on the northwest coast.

Thanks largely to federal aid, Kiana's 75 homes have piped water, a sewer system, telephones and television sets. Television programs are flown in on tape and broadcast short-range.

Operating the transmitter is one of Mayor Schuerch's functions. The mayor, who wears blue jeans and calls himself a "half-breed," is the son of a Caucasian stockbreeder and a half-Eskimo mother.

He went to high school in Sitka, studied for a year at the University of Alaska and spent two years at an electronics school in Cleveland. He has been a delegate to the Democratic National Convention and has visited Miami twice. In discussion public affairs, he is several jumps ahead of the average questioner.

"We're not too worried about this land hassle coming out pretty well," he said. "The one thing that bothers us is that some of these boundaries they've sketched out for federal preserves might have us surrounded against the coast by some thing like a park."

"We'd rather have a couple of different categories of land up against us," he added. "One government agency is hard to fight. They can just brush you off. But if you've got two, say the National

Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service, you can jockey back and forth between them."

The big question at the moment is how the land classification legislation will define the "subsistence" hunting and fishing that natives are entitled to pursue. Does "subsistence" mean only food for the table or food that can be sold? If the latter, where does one draw the line on commercialized hunting?

"I define subsistence simply as need," Mayor Schuerch said. "We're pretty well off here. Some of the people have paying jobs in Kotzebue, and there's a lot of small mining operations around, and our people got some work on the oil pipeline."

But three-quarters of the people in this community live on subsistence to some extent," he went on. "Now nobody wants to live on caribou and seal oil all the time in this day and age. So why shouldn't a person be able to buy some beef and chicken once in a while if he can do it by trading off or selling from subsistence hunting?"

"We just hope that when they get to laying down any ground rules, it will be done by people who have something of the picture here. We've had all these environmentalists and conservationists and people from the Lower 48 making decisions for us. It doesn't make any sense for some little old lady sitting in a condominium down there to be saying they don't want us to trap wolves."

## Tokyo, Peking Said Near Pact

TOKYO, Aug. 1 (UPI) — A high-ranking Japanese government official said today that Japan and China were nearing accord on the controversial anti-hegemony issue in negotiations for conclusion of a peace and friendship treaty in Peking.

He said that working-level talks may be completed after one or two more rounds, paving the way for Foreign Minister Sumiko Sonoda to go to Peking to put the finishing touches on the political negotiations.

He said that the two sides have agreed to include a clause in the treaty barring hegemony by any third nation in Asia, and were showing signs of compromise concerning Japan's proposal for inserting another paragraph stating that the anti-hegemony clause is not aimed at any specific third nation.

## Thai-Vietnamese Talks

BANGKOK, Aug. 1 (Reuters) — Thailand and Vietnam have agreed to study the possibility of repatriating about 40,000 Vietnamese who fled to this country during fighting 30 years ago, it was announced yesterday.

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## U.S. Agency Warns of Dangers In Transporting Liquefied Gas

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 — The General Accounting Office warned yesterday of a possible "catastrophe" from the escape and explosion of liquid energy gases and urged the government to provide more safeguards for handling these increasingly used fuels.

The GAO, an investigative arm of Congress, presented many scenarios for potential disaster: sabotage, an airplane crash into a ship carrying liquefied gas in a harbor, a tank truck falling from an elevated urban expressway, or an earthquake splitting a storage tank.

[At least 160 persons were killed in Spain last month when a tank truck carrying 43 cubic meters of propylene got a flat tire, crashed into a camping site and exploded, blowing charred bodies out over a 1,000-square-meter area.]

Large quantities of such substances "should not be transported through densely populated areas unless they cannot otherwise be delivered," Elmer Staats, U.S. Controller General, said in his agency's three-volume report on "Liquefied Energy Gases Safety."

The GAO report was attacked as misleading by the American Gas Association, an industry group. The association said that the report "lacks credibility because it fails to deal with reality."

Los Angeles Times



## Take Quotes Off 'Nonaligned'

Are the "nonaligned" countries, or a number of them, losing some of their softness for Moscow that has so often made it necessary to put quotation marks around their professions of nonalignment? At the Belgrade meeting of the 80 or so nations that claim to sit apart from the U.S.-and Soviet-led alliances, a major argument arose between Yugoslavia and Cuba. Yugoslavia's President Tito said in effect that nonalignment remains a viable international policy and the principal threat to it comes from great-power intervention conducted by the Soviet Union and Cuba. The Cuban foreign minister said in effect that nonalignment should foster liberation and revolution, as defined by Havana and Moscow. The weight of the conference seemed to be on Tito's side.

The Belgrade session made plain the way many Third World countries feel about having disputes in their midst resolved by foreign forces. A lot of members, press reports said, warned they might boycott the non-aligned summit next year in Havana if the Cubans don't quit Africa. There seemed to be a strong awareness that, while a country has a right to ask for foreign help in a crisis, use of that right can produce harmful local and great power tensions and can diminish the incentive to go for a political settlement.

In the latter regard, it is noteworthy that at Belgrade, Angola and Zaire said they had agreed on a kind of nonaggression pact; had it been in effect earlier, there might have been no Shaba crisis.

The larger perception that seemed to be moving ahead at Belgrade concerned the new dangers that lurk for nonaligned countries. Ten or 20 years ago it was easy for most of those countries to identify the peril as "imperialism." Meanwhile, the Soviet Union, using Cuban soldiers, is flexing its muscles. Many people, looking at the Third World, see a vista of unrest, turbulence, ethnic challenges, class wars, regional upheavals and what have you. Nonaligned people perhaps see that vista more clearly, and with more horror, than the rest of us. To them, or to an increasing number of them, Communist intervention means not help but trouble.

Well, you may say, all they did at Belgrade was talk. True. One can't know what it means until a secession movement gets rolling somewhere, or an ethnic minority demands independence, or a "treasonous" faction seizes the telegraph office or whatever. Certainly there's nothing for Americans to take premature or conspicuous delight in. But it's an interesting development all the same.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## No to Hide-and-Seek Missiles

One of the ironies of recent history is that the United States invented most of the weapons that, in Soviet hands, now frighten it the most. The multiple warhead (MIRV) missile that once promised great advantage now looms as the most menacing weapon against our underground missile force. And to meet that menace, we are drifting toward a new invention that could have the same boom-erang effect.

There is a consensus now that more powerful and accurate Soviet MIRV missiles will make our land-based rockets vulnerable before 1985. The Pentagon's latest solution is to add 4,000 vertical concrete bores to the existing 1,054 missile silos so that 200 or more of our new mobile MX missiles can then be randomly distributed and moved from hole to hole. The idea of this vast "shell game" would be to make any attack aimed at our land missiles so costly as to be unprofitable; enough missiles would always be sure to survive an attack to retaliate in devastating fashion.

Unless the right to deploy this system is preserved in the next arms control agreement, leading senators warn, ratification of the SALT pact will be impossible. And the Carter administration has so informed Moscow. Yet this system, known in Pentagon jargon as MAP (for Multiple Aim Points), is itself an even greater threat to all arms-control agreements.

Randomly movable missiles might be hard to find in an attack, but for that very reason they are also hard to locate in verifying treaty limits on the number of missiles. The last SALT treaty and drafts of the next one limit the number of silo missile launchers because the missiles themselves could be produced covertly and concealed. Building thousands of empty silos, the Pentagon argues, would not violate the launcher limits because the launchers for the mobile missiles would travel with them inside their canisters.

But the SALT treaties also prohibit deception in missile basing — even awnings over the silos that would block the view from recon-

naissance satellites. The Pentagon's answer to this problem would be to offer both on-site and aerial inspection by the Soviet Union. The main problem for the United States, however, is not whether this would satisfy the Soviet government; it is whether Americans would ever be satisfied with the kind of inspections the Russians would allow once they enter this giant shell game. The Pentagon says it would be content with aerial inspection of Soviet missile fields plus a requirement that the Russians open a number of silo covers, designated by us, on short notice. But the Central Intelligence Agency doubts that satellite cameras would serve for this kind of inspection and no one believes the Russians would allow camera-laden helicopters to cruise in their air space.

Experience shows that if the Russians were to start digging vertical silos, the panicky reaction in Washington would quickly overwhelm the arms control negotiations. Without better answers to the inspection problems, the risks of deploying U.S. mobile land missiles greatly outweigh the benefits. And other mobile systems promise fewer difficulties.

Arms control needs to be defended also against the merger of planning for any "shell game" system with the development of the giant mobile MX missile. If a mobile system became necessary, the existing Minuteman missile could be made mobile at half the \$40-billion cost of the MX, and years sooner. Unlike MX, the Minuteman would not pose a first-strike threat to Soviet land rockets; it would not increase the temptation to shoot first in a crisis to avoid being caught on the ground. It conforms to the strategy of deterrence, whereas the MX sooner or later would force the Soviet Union into its own mobile-missile program.

The current negotiations may fail, but they should not be sabotaged by hasty action now. The surest way to accelerate our vulnerability is to destroy the arms control concept. We would then be playing not a shell game but a missile version of Russian roulette.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Duck, the Issue

We were not pleased to read in the Federal Register of July 25 that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has deregulated the Mexican duck. The duck's deregulation means that henceforth neither it nor the "mallard X Mexican duck intergrade" will be protected under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, but instead will be provided "a more appropriate level of protection" under the Migratory Bird Treaty of 1918. This sudden decision, which represents a reversal of a prior position, was based on the discovery that the great majority of Mexican ducks (Anas diazi) have been interbreeding with the common mallard (Anas platyrhynchos) and have thus protected themselves by producing the harder duck (Anas diazi platyrhynchos). In short, most of the Anas diazi will be deregulated because they have played around, and the rest will be deregulated even though they have not.

We do not wish to involve ourselves in the web of evidence in this matter — although it certainly seems that most of the conclusions

of the Fish and Wildlife Service are based on canards. But the principle of fairness here seems extraordinarily arbitrary. The morality of the ducks aside, have not the Anas diazi shown the initiative and pluck ideally expected of any federally supported animal? And does not the public, which foots the bill, have some say in these things?

The service found that "all presently known methods of karyotyping, allozymic variation analysis, and protein analysis would not provide sufficiently reliable insight as to the taxonomic relationship between diazi and platyrhynchos," and that "most of these methods have great difficulty in separating congeneric, let alone conspecific, taxa." We agree.

What we do not agree with, however, is the idea of deregulating ducks on grounds of social preference. There is no surer way to bring a civilization down.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 2, 1903

LONDON — Britain will commit 80 major warships, and 150 lesser craft, to war games which will be held during the week commencing tomorrow. Observers from the Japanese navy, which invited Royal Navy officers to observe their own exercises, will be the only foreign observers present at the games. The battleship and cruiser fleets will be on maneuvers in the eastern Atlantic, from Madeira northwards, while the destroyer and torpedo boat fleets will limit themselves to the Irish Sea.

### Fifty Years Ago

August 2, 1928

SIMLA, India — Reports reaching here from Jalalabad indicate that King Amanullah of Afghanistan may be mobilizing tribesmen for the purpose of conducting a "jihad," or holy war, against the British in India. As many as 36,000 tribesmen are reported to be assembling in response to the King's pleas and promises of 30 rupees a month wages. Although diplomats here regard the report as unreliable, the recent demands of some of his more conservative tribesmen lend support to the rumors.



## The Paradox of the Saudi Boom

By Fouad Ajami

PRINCETON, N.J. — The attitude of power has become a triad. To the businessman's suit and the officer's uniform we now must add the Arabian galabiyah — the newest symbol of worldly success. The Arab world has entered what has become known as the Saudi Era. While other Arab states are in shambles, the Peninsula is lucky again, a major center of financial power.

Several centuries ago, the great North African historian Ibn Khaldun depicted the struggle between the bedouins and the townsmen as the key to rise and fall of dynasties and empires. In a new variation upon Ibn Khaldun's theme, the Arab townsmen are in decline and the bedouins on the ascendancy. The once-sophisticated Beirut is burned and gutted out; Cairo is a crowded, desperate metropolis that no longer works. Power has shifted to the desert in favor of the insular bedouins.

### Buoyancy

On one level, the appeal of the Saudi boom is the possibility of doing unlimited things in a world faced with all sort of limits. The buoyancy of Saudi Arabia is, in part, read into it by others — mostly Westerners — anxious to discover new frontiers and possibilities. At a time when technology is under fire in the West, it is hailed in the Arabian desert: "limits to growth," "small is beautiful" are Western doubts that men in a race with time are not likely to entertain.

Then there is the appeal of calm, effortless success that the Saudis seem to exhibit. In a post-pax-American vision of things, Saudi Arabia is a "regional power," one of those handful of countries singled out by a United States that has given up trying to go it alone.

But the Saudi calm that reporters and visitors come back with is partly deceptive and wishful thinking. Underneath the calm lies the fear of a society that senses its vulnerability and knows that the era of humanity around it — radicalized, embittered, consumed with conflicts — will not leave it alone.

Arms acquisitions, domestic industrialization, transfers of aid, and the "American connection" serve as ways of buying that steeper time and good will to steer its way through a multitude of dangers.

### Double-Edged

But all those are double-edged. Arms acquisitions expose the Saudis to the risks of external attack and spawn a military apparatus that has ended the reigns and taken the lives of other dynasties. Industrialization brings in foreign workers who "pollute" the moral universe of this once austere kingdom. Aid is a bottomless pit. The gratitude of other men is an elusive thing. Some aid recipients seem utterly hopeless: You can't give enough to keep them afloat or to spare the references of their journalists to the Saudi seduction of impressionable young women in Cairo.

The American connection, too, is a mixed thing. The great ally is busy on too many fronts, and besides, its domestic politics are problematic enough that even the lucrative sale of military jets becomes a major issue.

For all its wealth, Saudi Arabia remains an underpopulated, insecure society that must import two-thirds of its food, defend itself against the claims of other Arabs, and worry about the next Arab-Israeli

war. It has mounted the horse of industrialization and it remains to be seen whether it can stay on top, safely dismount, or arrive at its desired destination. The Saudi resources might tempt that regime to lead a "restorationist" path in Arab politics. This is the fear of Arab progressives: that the Saudi era will witness a return to mere socially conservative theological politics.

In the 1950s and 1960s, secular nationalists in the military were ascendant in Arab politics. They

made their mistakes and here and there realized some achievement. They aimed too high, were too romantic at times and inept at others. Into the vacuum that the failure of the nationalists left behind, "petropower" now steps with its fears and temptations. We shall have to wait to see whether it succumbs to the mirage of restorationism, as the preceding generation was seduced by revolutionary imagery, or whether it opts for a more realistic, wiser course. Money can help make some

choices possible or easier: it can buy big machines and development projects, medical care and real estate in Houston and London, banks in Georgia, Western jets and the like. The coming years will show the political, cultural, and psychological problems that are either caused by the vast wealth or simply elude its power.

Fouad Ajami, an assistant professor of politics at Princeton, wrote this article for The New York Times.

## Letters

### Drugs in Military

Bernard Weinraub's Page 1 piece "Military Drug Tests Cause U.S. Dispute" (HT, July 11) suggests what some people have been thinking for some time, namely that problems of infighting among the drug-fighting bureaucracy and the Defense Department have preempted the more real and serious problem of drugs in the U.S. military, in particular, the 250,000 GIs stationed in West Germany.

Much of the drug use begins back home in the United States, where a great many of the young GIs and WACs currently stationed in West Germany have experienced various types of drug use, and/or abuse, including alcohol. And, in spite of the U.S. Army's slick advertising and public relations campaign which has cost the U.S. taxpayer hundreds of millions of dollars, the life of a young soldier stationed in West Germany is neither a touristic sojourn among the elves in the Black Forest, nor a never ending Oktoberfest. It is often restrictive, alienating and conducive to drug use.

Defense Secretary Brown is certainly aware of the morale problems created during the heyday of the "random urinalysis" program. The testing program was hardly random. It was operated at the discretion of company commanders and noncommissioned officers who were often under pressure to come up with "numbers" as a reflection of their own professionalism and authority. If a soldier's boots were not shiny enough, his shirt not starched, his hair a bit too long, he was automatically "suspect" of drug use and sent for "random urinalysis." Any semblance of normal barracks life was eliminated through the use of "plants" and "informers" who were asked by company commanders and noncommissioned officers to find out who the "suspects" were. The U.S. Army, Europe, lives with its drug problem just as the society does. And, similar to the society, the manner in which it polices the problem comes up with lots of minnows but few big fish. The state-ment in the Weinraub article by Deputy Assistant Secretary for Defense Robert Pirie that the DOD intends "to take further measures to assure that the problem is not ignored" seems to imply a position of benign resignation, similar to the position the DOD takes on alcohol. If some GIs can hold their liquor as well as others can hold their liquor does that constitute effective performance and readiness?

As in Vietnam, widespread use of heroin among the troops in West Germany has a tendency to keep them down. The heroin users are not interested in radical politics, black power, servicemen's unions or the alternative literature like "Fight Back." Heroin and other hard drug sales to U.S. military personnel, other DOD employees and their dependents is a multi-million dollar annual business. The battle between the White House and the Defense Department over statistics and methods to measure the extent of the problem is only market research for the drug trade. It tells us nothing about the heroin racket, nothing about why heroin use is so prevalent and the drug so easily obtainable.

Perhaps more junketing congressmen should spend their vacations looking for their GI constituents in the bars and penny arcades

of Mannheim and Frankfurt, Nuremberg and Bamberg in order to get to the roots of the heroin problem.

ELDON B. DIXON JR.  
Rohrbach, W. Germany.

### Poor Richard

Re your enlightening article (HT, July 21) on Richard III, may it be said to Shakespeare's partial exculpation that, even if he had known better — and probably he did know better — he could hardly go counter to the public image of Richard, all the more as the dire opinion the public had of the vanquished king was furthered and nurtured by the Tudor propaganda. If he had given a more impartial account of Richard, his spectators and, even more, the court circles and the Privy Council itself would have wondered where he had nosed out his documents in proof; how he could have had access to unpublished documents. If he had gone one inch on the way to redress, he might not have lived to write many further plays. Besides, the idea of a "command performance" is far from unthinkable.

Being given the poet's psychology, it can also be suspected that, since he was compelled to draw the portrait of a villain, or supposed villain, the dramatist availed himself of the opportunity to put on the stage some unpalatable character picked among his contemporaries, a man that he had not met in books but in the flesh. But no more need be said on that matter until some passions are spent. It would hardly do to put a name on the venomous private enemy he would have thus portrayed — with the obvious gusto of an injured man "getting a bit of his own back."

PIERRE HENRION.  
Paris.

### Kremlin and Press

Re the editorial from The Washington Post (HT, July 21): Does Mr. Carter interfere in Soviet internal affairs when speaking in favor of Moscow dissidents? Should it be necessary to remind The Washington Post that Krenlin's behavior is in flagrant violation of its solemn promises in Helsinki? And how about Soviet meddling in other nations' affairs ever since 1917?

Instead of criticizing Mr. Carter, The Washington Post should openly recognize one obvious fact: The Soviet leaders can not be regarded as trustworthy partners in any negotiation, if they continue to show complete disrespect for their own undertakings.

Before the last war, Hitler's oppression of the German Jews was sometimes regarded as a strictly German affair. Similar cynicism is again being professed today. This is a serious misconception of national interest.

GEOFFREY ENGELMANN.  
Brussels.

### Young as Witness

When Andrew Young asserted that there are "hundreds, thousands" of political prisoners in the United States, the remark must be judged by the very simply criterion, "Is it true?" For, if so, (and a large proportion of them are Afro-Americans), then Young is simply giving witness to the truth about his fellowman with whom he feels a natural sympathy.

If we only are interested in making political propaganda, then of course Young should be silenced. If the painful (but nonetheless true)

observation that there are "hundreds, thousands" of political prisoners in the United States weakens the attention and concern for Shecharansky, Ginsburg and other Russian dissidents, one could question the timing of Ambassador Young's remarks. But I think they do not. Rather, they emphasize that human rights know no national boundaries, that no society has achieved full justice.

In the United States, we are still living in a period where racism exists; in the period, only just passed, where Vietnam war dissidents were spied upon and imprisoned; where Malcolm X, Martin Luther King Jr. were assassinated. And are we satisfied that the Soledad prisoners received justice? Angela Davis? I don't know the answers, but one thing is sure: The suppression of truth damages a government's credibility, a credibility which — after the frequent use of the FBI and Justice Department to serve private political ends rather than the end of justice — needs a witness like Andrew Young.

NICHOLAS OURUSOFF.  
Geneva.

### Nonvoting in U.S.

Re David S. Broder's column (HT, July 1-2) "Examining Nonvoting in the U.S."

I wonder if you could just say a word to your readers of the importance of voting. Particularly those U.S. citizens who are living abroad and get the opportunity each presidential election to vote an absentee ballot.

Mr. Broder states, many of the politicians are satisfied that more people are not registered, as naturally most incumbent politicians with ties to special interests and lobbyists are; they want no more, unless they are pressured.

However there are many people who could vote for friends and others contesting for office in the various states and counties of their registration. This year is a very important year for the election of governors, legislatures, besides the congressional elections.

The laws of many states state that the governor, as the president, can by executive fiat, make it possible for the voting privileges to be extended so that the state or county registrars can make ballots available to the important offices of state and county governments.

I would ask you to as all U.S. citizens abroad to write at once to their congressman, senator, and the governor of the state of their residence to get the voting privilege for the fall elections in November.

JOSEPH C. CLARK.  
Bantry, Ireland.

## Selling SALT to U.S. People

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

HARTFORD, Conn. — Until lunch, Gene Rostow had been Eugene Rostow, former State Department official, ornate of Yale, member of the Committee on the Present Danger, the speaker chosen by the Connecticut AFL-CIO as the price for its reluctant attendance at the first in a series of nationwide conferences the administration has planned to sell the coming strategic arms limitation treaty.

Rostow had come on like a driven man. It was hard to tell whether he was troubled more by specific deficiencies perceived in the treaty under negotiation or general deficiencies perceived in the nation's moral fiber. He laid it all out to 150 state movers and shakers — some of them gathered by Anne Wexler, Connecticut hand named White House aide. SALT-2, he said, is "an act of appeasement," the United States, "a nation asleep." Most of his audience seemed sobered. Law professor Rostow knows how to build a case.

Listening, I felt that some part of the case against SALT-2 trades on the general feeling that the administration is doing poorly, and another part on the general apprehension and distaste felt for Soviet policy, international and internal. SALT is lodged between the administration's infirmities and the Kremlin's iniquities — hardly a comfortable place.

At lunch, however, the mood altered. Arms Control Director and SALT negotiator Paul Warnke stood up. Among many of his listeners there was a palpable interest not only in hearing a Washington policymaker, a controversial one at that, but in seeing how he would match up to Rostow. Symbolically, SALT was on the line.

Well, Warnke scored. He presented arms control as a policy of prudence and modesty, not of idealism or great expectations. He stressed the extent to which SALT could serve security objectives of the sort most often identified with the Pentagon. He underlined the concessions the Russians have made, and the military, intelligence and technological strengths the United States retains. He did this, moreover, with the easy technical explanations essential to help his listeners, largely unlettered in this field, catch his drift.

### Mood Altered

Whether the audience was representative even of Connecticut, which went for Gerald Ford by 55 percent, I can't say. But the audience was certainly rapt. You could feel the sentiment in the room shifting. "Paul won them back," a temporary refugee from Capitol Hill observed.

Maybe. Democratic national committeeman Paul Kelly said he came afterward. "They came in curious and uninformed, and went out better informed but confused."

What most struck Kelly (and me) was that the differences between Rostow and Warnke on the merits of the treaty were less marked and intense than the differences in their general approaches to dealing with the Russians — Rostow being profoundly wary and Warnke cautiously confident. That is, politically, SALT will rise or fall not on its terms but on the overall sense of how Carter and the country are coping with the Soviet Union.

The Hartford session suggested nonetheless, that the presentation of SALT can matter. And here the important thing is not the performance of one official but the demonstration that there is an effective way to sell SALT. For the administration, this should be cheering. Warnke, even if he were every-where politically acceptable, has the time for only a limited amount of SALT-selling. But his careful, expert approach, respectful of people's doubts and anxieties, can surely be cloned.

Of Connecticut's two senators, Democrat Abraham Ribicoff is sympathetic to the treaty that seems to be emerging, and Republican Lowell Weicker feels that in its current form it is unacceptable. The undecided condition that is the sum of their positions was evident at Hartford. Indeed, it may reflect public opinion at large.

Last month the CBS News-New York Times poll found that 78 percent of Americans favor an arms control agreement, though 64 percent don't think the Russians would live up to it. The same poll reported that about as many people think Carter wants to relax tensions with the Russians as think he favors getting tough. As for themselves, many more Americans would get tough than would relax.

Opinion is, in brief, fickle, changeable, manipulatable. To me this means that, with a good treaty and a well-made case for it, SALT can be sold.

JPL 100150







## Movies in Paris

## Exotic Brazil Pageantry Infuses an Ironic Tale

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Aug. 1 (IHT) — The Brazilian cinema, judging by the experts that have reached us, deserves to be better known abroad. Two of its directors, Alberto Cavalcanti and Glauber Rocha, are artists of the first order and have international reputations.

August brings a happy surprise with another product from the Rio studios: "Xica da Silva" (at the Monte Carlo, the Studio Raspail, the Olympic and the Quintette, in Portuguese). It is an entertainment of a different sort, but, like last season's blend of the supernatural and the bedroom farce, "Dona Flor," it is welcome warm-weather relief.

"Xica da Silva" is set in mid-18th-century Brazil, where the courtly elegance of the affluent colonists is in glaring contrast to the abiding simplicity of the exploited natives. A brazen black slave, curvaceous, man-wise and a virtuoso at swirling dances, rises from household, as a laundress, to semi-regal estate, as she becomes the

mistress of the visiting envoy of the king of Portugal. Her wildest whims are orders and she wields her behind-the-throne power with a savage vengeance and humor that scandalizes the colonial community.

The situation, with a geographical shift, is that of Prosper Merimee's "Le Carrosse du Saint Sacrement" with its Spanish viceroys to Peru hopelessly enamored of an irresistible dancer. Offenbach set it into music in his opera, "La Perichole" and Thornton Wilder improvised on the theme in his novel, "The Bridge of San Luis Rey," turned into a picturesque film with Lili Damita as its femme fatale.

## Social Comment

Carlos Diegues, in his Brazilian variation, appropriates the familiar story for social comment. His tempestuous Xica is reduced to beggary when her governing lover is recalled. After the arrogant hour of glory the colonists whom she has bullied and humiliated drive her from the palace, divest her of her diamonds and finery. The street urchins stone her from the town, burling obscene insults as she retreats. She finds refuge among the primitive hill people and looks back on her past with a shrug. Actually, she is lucky to have escaped being burned as a witch.

The scenario has the formlessness of a picaresque novel and, like such novels, its parts are more satisfactory than its whole. It lingers too long on some particular incident, and in exposition tends to idle and meander. Pictorially and theatrically it is charged with enormous vitality. It is a riot of gorgeous colors that explodes on the screen like a display of fireworks. Its lavish costuming and pompous ceremonies are set fascinatingly against the dazzling tropical luxuriance. Zeze Motta as the violent Xica is, with her reckless cavorting, an entire spectacle by herself. In its pulsing exuberance, its grotesque exaggeration and its slashing mockery, this exotic film has the sophisticated irony of a Covarrubias cartoon. In it, primitives experience the rich rewards of civilization and draw their own conclusions.

Not long ago a playful publisher brought out a book entitled "How to Cheat at Polo." The volume had only blank pages, as apparently there is no way to cheat at that game. "Capricorn One" (at the Ambassador and the St. Germain Studio, in English) asks us to believe that there are means of cheating at space expeditions.

A trio of astronauts about to take off for Mars are secretly ordered to leave their craft by the professor in charge of the project. Their spaceship flies off on schedule before cheering crowds and they are confined to a shelter in the desert wilds.



Zeze Motta as the tempestuous Xica da Silva.

The professor has somehow miscalculated and the venture will fail, and as a result future appropriations will not be accorded him for his experiments. Rather than face this disgrace, he persuades the grounded astronauts to fake broadness supposedly coming from space. They comply, but when Capricorn One crashes on its return to Earth he feels obliged to kill them off lest his trickery be exposed. The astronauts escape their prison and set off across the Arizona wilderness pursued by death-dealing helicopters.

Meanwhile, Elliot Gould, a newspaper reporter in search of a scoop, suspects foul play and comes to the rescue in a rickety old plane piloted by Telly Savalas. Peter Hyams, a novice director, has made this preposterous chase thriller sufficiently exciting. It is

best when in motion, for discussion of its basic premise would strain the credulity of an 8-year-old.

"Cool" by Michael Schultz (at the France Elysees and the Quintette, in English) concerns a band of black high school students in 1964 Chicago. It records their experiences, chiefly in comic fashion, depicting pay-as-you-enter soirees, classroom high-jinks, joy rides in stolen autos, back-alley brawls and a few love affairs. It ends on a solemn note with mourning over a boy slain by his avenging enemies, but

for the most part it is in a good-natured, humorous vein. Of sociological content there is almost nothing. What we have is a very minor but pleasantly played movie about some black youngsters growing up in a U.S. metropolis. One is faced with a common dilemma: At what point do too stringent controls become counterproductive? The more liberal Communist governments of Hungary and Poland have largely solved the problem by ignoring it. In both countries, rock music, long hair, and live performances by Western bands are tolerated, even if officially condemned. One result is that the interest of young people in Western trends has lost its connotation of political opposition.

In Czechoslovakia, by contrast, some brands of pop culture are still seen as an insidious form of ideological contamination. Party officials repeatedly talk about the need for "socialist commitment" in pop music — a quality they demand from folk singers, disc jockeys and rock bands alike.

## Festivals

## A Daily Miracle Occurs In a Town in Tunisia

By Michael Zwerin

TABARKA, Tunisia (IHT) — Keith Jarrett has named a song after Tabarka, and he charged his minimum fee to play there. A few years ago, Joan Baez was so pleased by the aims of the festival that she, too, reduced her price.

The festival had its beginnings in 1970 when a Tunisian student, Lotfi Belhassine, rented a maid's room on Boulevard Raspail in Paris. He met Colin Greville, a Cajun-American, at the American Center across the street. The two of them produced a neighborhood festival in Mookpansse. They put music on the streets, hung paintings in railroad stations and generally tried to bring the festivities to the people rather than the other way around. The Nouvel Observateur and L'Express both published favorable articles, and Belhassine became a local-boy-made-good.

The Tunisian Ministry of Culture asked him to produce something similar. "I wanted to invent a new sort of tourism, a festival which would develop an area rather

than ruin it and which would not be a cultural ghetto. Most tourist facilities are built 5 kilometers from a town and the only locals tourists ever come in contact with are trying to sell or serve them something."

Belhassine inspired confidence. Sponsors were found to cut through bureaucratic infighting. Tabarka (pop. 5,000) was chosen because it is isolated (near the Algerian border), beautiful (on fertile mountainous coast) and poor. (It's cork and fishing industries were scant.)

## Small Subsidy

A small government subsidy paid for the construction of a tourist village, 500 beds in minimum-comfort thatched huts. The village is on the beach, which is a five-minute walk from town, and since board is not offered, tourists mixed with the townspeople from the start.

Before the first festival five years ago, there was only one restaurant, half-empty even in summer. Now

## Best Groups Go Underground

## Czech Rock Popping Back After Purge

By Michael Dobbs

PRAGUE (WP) — While the cultural commissars in one of Eastern Europe's more repressive societies fight a rear-guard action against what they regard as Western decadence, increasing numbers of young Czechs are marching to the rhythms of Abba and Pink Floyd, the Beach Boys and Chicago.

In a cottage in the rolling countryside north of Prague, amid a tangle of wires, microphones and sophisticated tape recorders, a banned underground rock group records its latest album.

In a discotheque in the basement of a smart Prague hotel, a well-dressed disc jockey greets a party of Soviet tourists with smooth, professional patter and spins the old Beatles hit, "Back in the U.S.S.R." Obnoxious to the words, the Russians jog up and down to the music.

To a park near the Vitava River one Sunday afternoon, inquisitive young Czechoslovaks gather around makeshift stalls, browsing through collections of a second-hand Western pop records. An old Rolling Stones album quietly changes hands for the equivalent of \$100.

These are but three instances of how, despite an array of ideological and legal controls, Western pop music of all kinds is thriving in Czechoslovakia.

As in most Eastern European states, Czechoslovakia's Communist rulers believe that pop music can exercise considerable influence over young people. In attempting to shape this influence for their own political ends, however, they are faced with a common dilemma: At what point do too stringent controls become counterproductive?

The more liberal Communist governments of Hungary and Poland have largely solved the problem by ignoring it. In both countries, rock music, long hair, and live performances by Western bands are tolerated, even if officially condemned. One result is that the interest of young people in Western trends has lost its connotation of political opposition.

In Czechoslovakia, by contrast, some brands of pop culture are still seen as an insidious form of ideological contamination. Party officials repeatedly talk about the need for "socialist commitment" in pop music — a quality they demand from folk singers, disc jockeys and rock bands alike.

This directive has had the effect of driving some of the best Czechoslovak music underground and whetting the appetite of young people for the forbidden fruit from the West.

"Where can you hear the best rock music in Prague?" ran a Czech joke several years ago after the sentencing of members of the Plastic People of the Universe pop group to jail terms of up to 2½ years on charges of breaching the peace. The predictable answer: "In Ruzyně Prison."

The real crime of the Plastic People was that they failed to adapt to the harsh cultural climate imposed after the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in August, 1968.

Along with many other rock groups that flourished during the liberalization period known as the Prague Spring, they lost their professional status because they refused to meet the stringent new standards applied to all performers — no long hair, no English lyrics, no unconventional dress, and so on.

But unlike most other groups, they continued to give private concerts at parties and in village halls. Their performances were described by the official Communist Party newspaper as "screaming, banging and unimaginable howling," while the television ran a propaganda series showing clean-cut workers on scaffolding pouring buckets of whitewash over long-haired youths passing below.

Today, most of the Plastic People are out of prison. They came together for a recent recording session at the country cottage of playwright Václav Havel, one of the original signatories of the human-rights manifesto Charter 77. Like the government, Havel ascribes considerable socio-political influence to pop music — and is anxious to help groups such as the Plastic People as much as possible.

The session was intended to be secret, but the music — a mixture of hard rock and Dylan-style protest lyrics — could be heard several miles away on the other side of the valley. The tapes have since been smuggled out of Czechoslovakia and are to be issued as an album in France.

## Working in the System

Different kinds of problems face performers who try to work within the system. One of Prague's most successful young disc jockeys explained the difficulties of entering a

profession where salaries are up to five times the national average. There are only about 25 licensed DJs in Czechoslovakia.

"You have to prove that you are politically fit to hold such a potentially influential position," he said to the straining of Boney M. singing "Rivers of Babylon."

"First you have to take a musical exam to show you're professionally competent. Then you take an ideological exam. The year I got my license, there were 70 applicants — and only two of us were successful. The other 68 had a brother-in-law on the Central Committee and I was very careful about how I answered the questions."

"I quoted our president, Mr. (Gustav) Husak, who said that we must be very careful about what we take from the West. I said we must only accept those influences which are compatible with our socialist society."

"Well, at the job," he added cheerfully, as he placed a cherished Beatles hit onto his homemade turntable.

Communist Party control over disc jockeys has eased since the height of the "normalization" campaign in the early 1970s. During that period, a least 60 percent of needle time had to be devoted to music from socialist countries.

Such rigid quotas have been dropped, but most discos are required to close by 10 p.m. and admission is carefully controlled by party activists. There is a ban on hard rock.

"The same phenomenon has happened in the music business as in most other spheres of Czech life," explained another disc jockey. "After '68, control passed to party apparatchiks who knew nothing at all about music. Since, the professionals have again taken over — and they have become party members for the sake of their careers."

"These new bureaucrats aren't stupid. They don't insist on us playing Russian tunes which are impossible to dance to and would only make people cross. In fact, they recognize that disco music, providing it is kept within certain limits, can act as a kind of safety valve."

On one recent Saturday night in Prague, the first to complain were the DJs attempted to play an old Russian folk song in honor of a group of Soviet tourists were the tourists themselves. They demanded the Beatles or Abba instead.

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## Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK (IHT) — This is how The New York Times critics rate new plays.

"Spring Awakening," by Frank Wedekind is "in many respects both ungraciously and dated." Richard Eder says. The Juilliard cast, though talented, "falls short of fully developed professional standards" in this play about adolescents that is "a protest against sexual hypocrisy" and "unc social despotism" of the turn of the century. He adds that "of its three young protagonists, the girl Wendla dies of an abortion after being thoroughly confused by her... mother as to just how pregnancy occurs. Melchior, her idealistic and equally ignorant lover is sent to reform school after his parents turn their backs on him. And Moritz, the most pitiful — also the funniest: he

is the play's finest creation — kills himself after he fails his exams. What saves the play is that Liviu Ciulei, a Romanian director who has New York, "etches the comedy behind the pain, only rarely letting it take over."

"Cromwell," by David Storey has "more than a whiff of 'Candido' and something of 'Mother Courage,'" according to Richard Eder. "Wearing heavy gloves" in this historical allegory, Storey "takes a common man and has him explore the savagery of history by butting his head against every one of them." Directed by Warren Motteiro, this play — in verse — about a group of anti-Cromwellian traitors who are captured by Cromwell. It has some fine acting by Tom Lasswell, Frank Anderson, Jim Fitzpatrick and Anne Barclay

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## Mexico Sees Bid to Spur U.S. Loans

Hails Move to Shelve Curbs Against LDCs

By Alan Riding  
MEXICO CITY, Aug. 1 (NYT) — Mexican officials are expressing confidence that the U.S. Controller of the Currency John Heimann has quietly shelved a controversial plan to curb loans by U.S. banks to developing nations with heavy debt burdens.

Mexico, with foreign debt exceeding \$30 billion and 60 percent of that placed with U.S. banks, was one of several governments to criticize the controller's call last year for stricter interpretation of a law that forbids nationally chartered U.S. banks to lend more than 10 percent of their capital to any single client.

And several U.S. banks, including the Bank of America and Citibank, which have large foreign loan portfolios and earn a significant share of their profits abroad, have also been sharply critical of the plan, foreign-banking sources here say.

As a result of the wave of opposition, Mr. Heimann has withheld making his proposals formal through an interpretive ruling of the so-called "10 percent rule" and, according to banking sources, is now in the process of reformulating his initiative.

**Warned About Loans**  
Some sources also suggest that he was under less pressure to act since the departure early this year of Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns who had frequently warned of the dangers of large loan portfolios in potentially unstable developing nations.

The critical issue in Mr. Heimann's proposal was interpretation of the concept of "single client." In Mexico and many other countries, state-owned agencies and utilities borrow as individual entities. If those loans were added to government debt, total borrowings would often exceed 10 percent of the capital of the major lenders. To determine whether a state entity should be treated as a single client, the proposed "means and purpose" test — whether the government agency had the means on its own to generate income to pay debts and that was the purpose of the loan.

For a letter to the controller in March, Gustavo Romero Kolbeck, director general of the Bank of Mexico, questioned why a foreign government should be treated in the same manner as an individual corporation. "We also fail to understand why public-sector entities, which have their own legal personality and patrimony should be combined together with the government," he said.

In May, Mr. Heimann, citing the problems of definition, said they were one reason his proposal had remained in tentative form.

Brazil, which also has a foreign debt exceeding \$30 billion, suggested that the loan limit for foreign governments should be higher than the 10 percent prevailing for individuals or corporations.

**Raises Support Level**  
Finance Minister Mario Henrique Simoesen also proposed that, before a state entity be "combined" with the central government, the level of official support should be 80 or 90 percent and not the 50 percent suggested by Mr. Heimann.

Mr. Romero Kolbeck also complained that some national bank examiners sent out by the controller were already interpreting the proposal as if it were a ruling, at times even more restrictively than apparently intended.

"The problem is that it isn't being applied uniformly," one official said. "One examiner in Los Angeles may apply a different criterion from another in San Francisco."

As Mr. Romero Kolbeck put it, the confusion might lead not only to lending cutbacks by U.S. banks but also result in a harmful restriction on the access of foreign borrowers to U.S. financial markets.

In Mexico's case, in fact, concern about the proposed ruling has led the government to look increasingly to Europe and Japan for new credit.

## Holdings Curb Urged for Banks in W. Germany

By Alan Riding  
BONN, Aug. 1 (AP-DJ) — West Germany's banks, and in particular the three largest — Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Bank and Commerzbank — wield "considerable" influence on the country's economy, and a widening in their holdings should be curbed, a government commission said today.

The Monopolies Commission said a combination of holdings, proxy rights held in trusteeship and positions on supervisory boards give the banks "considerable influence" over the 100 largest German companies.

The commission, in its non-binding study, also criticized the nation's cartel authorities for laxity in enforcement and called for the approval of new proposals to revise cartel laws.

## Per Capita Expectations

### Japan Study Shows GNP Rivaling U.S. This Year

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, Aug. 1 — Last month the Japan Committee for Economic Development asked 500 of the nation's business executives for their opinions of Japan's future. One of the questions was: "Do you think Japan will catch up to the United States in per capita gross national product within two years?" Only 2 percent of the businessmen said yes.

Asked if they thought Japan would catch up within 10 years, only 30 percent said yes.

In fact, Japan probably will catch up — and may even surpass — the United States in per capita gross national product this year, according to a Nomura Research Institute analyst.

Koichiro Aoyama, head of Nomura's research division, pointed out that Japan's GNP is expected to reach 200 trillion yen this year. At the present exchange rate of around 190 yen to the dollar, that amounts to \$1.05 trillion. The U.S. GNP is expected to reach \$2 trillion this year, he added.

With Japan's population of 114 million just slightly more than half that of the United States' 217 million, the GNP per person in each country should stand "shoulder to shoulder" at around \$9,300 to \$9,400, Mr. Aoyama said.

If Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda's pledge to achieve a real growth rate of 7 percent for Japan this year is achieved, however, he said Japan would surpass the United States in per capita GNP, Nomura, he said, was basing its forecast on its own outlook for only 5.5 percent real growth.

Mr. Aoyama cited the figures as an example of what he called the growing "feeling of unreality" that movements on the world's currency markets have been creating.

"Businessmen just don't feel that Japan's GNP is that big," he said.

Most of the previously unexpected growth in the dollar value of Japan's GNP has come through a steep appreciation of the value of the yen and the corresponding decline in the dollar. Since the beginning of 1977, the yen has gained more than 35 percent. Mr. Aoyama cited two other examples of appreciation-created facts that still have a "feeling of unreality" about them:

• Average hourly wages in Japan, he said, will be only 10-percent lower than in the United States if valued in dollars at the 200-to-1 exchange rate, "although Japanese businessmen still feel that wages here are much lower than in the United States."

• Although the United States has 25 times the land area of Japan, he said, the value of all land in Japan has surpassed the value of all land in the United States.

Despite such "unrealities" the yen may continue to grow even stronger in the future, Mr. Aoyama said. With wholesale prices rising at an annual rate of 7 or 8 percent in the United States and Europe and remaining level in Japan, he said, "a 20-year year depreciation of the value of the dollar would not be strange."

The discrepancy in inflation rates, he pointed out, helps Japan's exporters raise their prices overseas in dollars. Appreciation of the yen forces exporters either to raise dollar prices to maintain the same level of yen earnings or accept less yen for the sales.

Nomura, he said, had surveyed the nation's top 100 exporters and discovered that "more than 80 of them" could continue exporting at a profit even if the exchange rate went to 180-to-1.

A comparison of Japan, the United States, West Germany and England for performance in growth, employment, international payments and consumer prices going all the way back to 1954 shows that never once has any of the four nations come out on top in all four categories. Japan, this year, may be the first to do it, with the highest growth rate, the lowest unemployment, the largest balance in international payments, and the lowest rate of increase in consumer prices.

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## Foreign Plant Expansion Buys Ireland's Economy

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

DUBLIN, Aug. 1 (NYT) — A burst of plant expansion by U.S. and other foreign companies has set off a near boom in the Irish economy.

Although Ireland is still statistically characterized by the European Economic Community as economically stagnant (as are southern Italy and Greenland), it is expanding faster than any other Common Market country, with the gross national product expected to rise by 5 to 6 percent this year.

The biggest spur has been the government's lavish incentives to attract overseas companies, which now employ more than one of every four of the country's factory workers. By 1980, they will employ one of every three.

"Foreign investment has been tremendously important," said Jerry Keenan, an economist at the Economic and Social Research Institute. "It's the main reason for our growth the past few years."

The Irish revival is particularly evident in the chronically depressed rural areas, where the price of good farmland has leaped to almost \$2,000 an acre and where factories seem to have sprung up in every town. So many new jobs have been created there that the Industrial Development Authority, which runs the incentive program, is now trying to steer industry to Dublin, which has fallen behind.

"The West is won," declared Eugene McCarthy, a researcher at the Federated Union of Employers, referring to Ireland's historically underdeveloped western region.

**206 New Projects**  
About 75 percent of the foreign investment in the last three years has been American. From 1960 to 1976, U.S. companies put up 206 manufacturing projects — new facilities and major expansions — at a cost of \$466 million. At full production, they will employ 33,000 people.

It is only in the present decade, however, that foreign investment has surged. Not until then was the Development Authority, which used to be little more than an agency that placed newspaper advertisements, given big money to toss around. The recent gains also reflect Ireland's 1972 entry into the Common Market, which offers unfettered access to a population as big as that of the United States.

"It's really a new era for industry since we joined the EEC," Michael Killen, head of the authority, said in an interview. The authority makes capital grants of up to 50 percent of the cost of a new plant, offering additional money for training workers and, uniquely in Europe, holds out as an inducement.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

## U.S. Oil Imports Expected to Rise in Second Half

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP-DJ) — U.S. petroleum imports are expected to increase in the second half of 1978 and continue to rise in 1979, according to Treasury Secretary Fred Bergsten said today.

He said petroleum consumption is expected to grow moderately and crude production to decline "without the benefit of any additional Alaskan oil." In addition, imports for the U.S. strategic stockpile will amount to about half a million barrels a day in the second half of this year.

The decline in oil imports during the first half of 1978 compared to the first half of last year was due to "a rundown of private stocks and a one-time buildup of Alaskan production," he said.

He told a House Banking subcommittee that imports from January to June were 8.6 million barrels a day — one million barrels a day lower than the first six months of last year.

Imports for the second half of this year are estimated at 9.4 million barrels a day. That would mean imports for the full year of nine million barrels compared with 9.3 million barrels a day last year.

Virtually the whole increase came as a result of heavy dollar buying by the Bank of Japan, analysts said.

## U.S. Senate Votes to Aid IMF 'Pool'

Allows \$1.8 Billion in 'Witteveen' Fund

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP-DJ) — The Senate last night passed legislation authorizing about \$1.8 billion in U.S. contributions to an international Monetary Fund supplementary "pool" for credits to countries with international payments difficulties.

The House passed similar legislation last February, but it is expected that the final version of the measure will have to be worked out by a House-Senate conference committee.

The United States, Saudi Arabia, West Germany and other countries had agreed more than a year ago to lend more than \$10.5 billion to the IMF to help finance loans to other nations. The so-called "Witteveen" facility will not come into operation, however, until the United States completes legislative action on its financing commitment.

**Opposed to Terrorism**  
Before approving the bill, the Senate adopted amendments that would require the U.S. representative at the IMF to vote against any loans to Uganda or Cambodia. In addition, he would be required to oppose loans to any country that supports or harbors international terrorists.

The Senate rejected several amendments to restrict IMF lending, including one proposal that would have required the United States to oppose any IMF economic stabilization plan that ignores basic human needs in the borrowing nations. This amendment was rejected by a vote of 62-27, but the Senate accepted another amendment to require the Treasury to submit annual reports to Congress on human rights conditions in any country receiving U.S. aid.

The Senate, just before the final vote, added still another amendment to the bill to require the federal government to have a balanced budget in the fiscal year starting Oct. 1, 1980. This amendment, which had nothing to do with the IMF legislation, was sponsored by Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia and was approved 58-29. The bill was passed 69-16.

**Tokyo Fears Controls on Money Mart**  
TOKYO, Aug. 1 (AP-DJ) — The dollar dropped to a new low of 187.95 yen today, down from yesterday's 190.8. Bankers said they expect the government to impose exchange controls or restrictions on interest payments to non-resident depositors.

Bank of Japan officials said that no change has taken place in its fundamental policy of intervening on the foreign-exchange market as appropriate to stem erratic exchange-rate fluctuations.

But Chief cabinet secretary Shintaro Abe told reporters the government should work on measures to stop the yen from further appreciating against the dollar. "I regard the new exchange rate as worthy of note," he said, "and the government must study whether it will take any necessary steps against further appreciation."

Kyodo news service also quoted officials of the foreign ministry as saying the ministry was considering measures for tightening foreign-exchange controls if the yen continued to rise against the dollar.

Meanwhile, the Finance Ministry reported today that Japan's reserves of gold, convertible foreign currencies and special drawing rights in July rose \$2.035 billion to stand at a record \$29,366 billion as of July 1.

In June, reserves had fallen \$378 million, following a \$183-million rise in May and a record \$1,682-billion drop in April. The previous high was set at \$29,208 billion in March, when heavy central bank intervention boosted reserves \$5,021 billion.

Virtually the whole increase came as a result of heavy dollar buying by the Bank of Japan, analysts said.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### IBM Pays Xerox \$25 Million

Xerox will receive a \$25-million payment from International Business Machines under an agreement that settles an eight-year battle over patent and trade secrets between the two companies. The agreement provides for an exchange by the two companies "of paid-up worldwide licenses under all present patents and those applied for during the next five years." The agreement covers all products of both companies and settles 12 separate suits filed by them in the United States and Canada. In a joint statement, Xerox chairman Peter McCollough and IBM chairman Frank Cary said the prolonged patent and trade-secret disputes have resulted in "significant cost and a substantial drain" on both companies that had hampered product development. "Putting these issues behind us will enable each company to concentrate on its basic business of dealing with opportunities in the marketplace," they said.

### Kerkorian Sells 3% of MGM Shares

Kirk Kerkorian, the principal shareholder of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, plans a secondary distribution of 500,000 MGM common shares to be made primarily in Europe. Mr. Kerkorian owns 7.3 million shares, or about 51 percent of the company's outstanding common stock. He says the sale will help

the company qualify for listing on European stock exchanges "consistent with MGM's desires to enter into hotel-casino operations in Europe at some time in the future." After the sale, he will own 6.8 million shares, or about 48 percent of MGM.

### BMW Makes Rights Offering

Bayerische Motorenwerke (BMW) will increase its capital to 500 million Deutsch marks from the current 396 million DM through a 1-for-4 subscription rights offering. The shares will be available at 267.75 DM, and the subscription right will have a worth of 39.35 DM.

### United Technologies to Buy Its Stock

United Technologies plans to purchase over an extended period of time up to \$150 million market value of its common and preferred stock and convertible bonds. Chairman Harry Gray says the purchases will be made in a manner designed to maintain any market impact and only if market prices are at levels attractive to the company. In addition to its common stock, United has outstanding four series of preferred stock and 54-percent convertible bonds issued by its wholly owned subsidiary Ambac International Corp.

## A Switch From Policy of Strict Control

### Fed Slackening Reins on Money Supply

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP-DJ) — The Federal Reserve is rapidly loosening the policy of relatively strict control over the money supply that had been established under former chairman Arthur Burns.

While some analysts praised the change as a more practical method of handling the country's economic problems, others warned that the new chairman, William Miller, might be playing with inflationary fire.

The latest evidence of the switch away from money control came Friday when Mr. Miller told Congress the Fed was leaving unchanged its long-term growth-rate targets for the money supply. Little noticed, however, was the fact that the level of the money supply from which the growth rates are measured had risen sharply. This means, in effect, that the Fed is willing to tolerate a basic money-supply level in next year's first quarter some \$3 billion higher than under the previous target.

"By maintaining unchanged the growth targets, the Fed is permitting a more expansive monetary policy over the year ahead," said Lawrence Kudlow, a vice president of Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis. "By pursuing this policy, the Fed is undermining the U.S. anti-inflation fight," he warned.

### U.S. Panel Supports Program Copyright

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (WP) — Congress should make computer programs subject to copyright, a 14-member advisory panel said in a report presented to the White House yesterday.

But the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works suggested no changes in a law involving another key question — photocopying copyright works. The 200-page report argued basically that copyright protection provides the best balance between the programmer's legal exclusivity and the public's access to information. The other choices are patent protection and trade secrecy, but the commission said they confer near-monopoly status on proprietors.

On Friday, Mr. Miller said the Fed would seek a growth rate of 4-to-6½ percent for M-1 over the next year, unchanged from the target rates announced three months ago. That would allow M-1 to average as much as \$365.4 billion in 1979's first quarter, up from \$348.4 billion in this year's second quarter.

David Jones, an economist for Aubrey G. Lanston & Co., said (Continued on Page 10, Col. 7)

Playboy added 2½ to 34½. It received Atlantic City approval for a revised design of a boardwalk hotel.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange fell in moderate trading as the index slipped 0.16 to 154.57. Loews Theater warrants again led the active list, tacking on ¼ to 17½. Active syntax picked up ¼ to 33½, its highest price for the year.

Bradford National lost 1½ to 9¼. It apparently lost a contract for the California Medi-Cal program to Computer Sciences Corp.

In Chicago, soybean prices tumbled and grain futures closed lower today on the Board of Trade.

A lower-than-expected report of last week's soybean exports combined with increased country sales of grain by farmers and elevators pushed soybean prices down 3¼ to 10¼ cents. The report, released by the Agriculture Department after yesterday's close, showed last week's soybean exports at 4.6 million bushels, 43 percent lower than the same week last year.

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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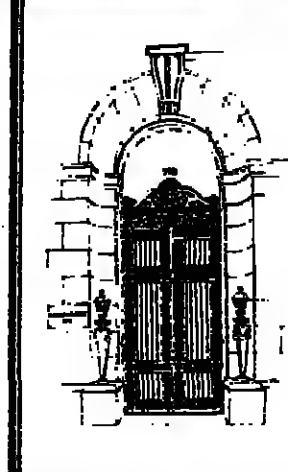
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6301	5194 IntMT pH4	4	7.3	1	55	55	50	32	+	46							
6302	5094 IntMT pH4	4	7.3	1	55	55	50	32	+	46							
6303	4994 IntMT pH4	4	7.3	1	55	55	50	32	+	46							
6304	4894 IntMT pH4	4	7.3	1	55	55	50	32	+	46							
6305	4794 IntMT pH4	4	7.3	1	55	55	50	32	+	46							
6306	4694 IntMT pH4	4	7.3	1	55	55	50	32	+	46							
6307	4594 IntMT pH4	4	7.3	1	55	55	50	32	+	46							
6308	4494 IntMT pH4	4	7.3	1	55	55	50	32	+	46							
6309	4394 IntMT pH4	4	7.3	1	55	55	50	32	+	46							
6310	4294 IntMT pH4	4	7.3	1	55	55	50	32	+	46							
6311	4194 IntMT pH4	4	7.3	1	55	55	50	32	+	46							
6312	4094 IntMT pH4	4	7.3	1	55	55	50	32	+	46							
6313	3994 IntMT pH4	4	7.3	1	55	55	50	32	+	46							
6314	3894 IntMT pH4	4	7.3	1	55	55	50	32	+	46							
6315	3794 IntMT pH4	4	7.3	1	55	55	50	32	+	46							
6316	3694 IntMT pH4	4	7.3	1	55	55	50	32	+	46							
6317	3594 IntMT pH4	4	7.3	1	55	55	50	32	+	46							
6318	3494 IntMT pH4	4	7.3	1	55	55	50	32	+	46							
6319	3394 IntMT pH4	4	7.3	1	55	55	50	32	+	46							
6320	3294 IntMT pH4	4	7.3	1	55	55	50	32	+	46							
6321	3194 IntMT pH4	4	7.3	1	55	55	50	32	+	46							
6322	3094 IntMT pH4	4	7.3	1	55	55	50	32	+	46							
6323	2994 IntMT pH4	4	7.3	1	55	55	50	32	+	46							
6324	2894 IntMT pH4	4	7.3	1	55	55	50	32	+	46							
6325	2794 IntMT pH4	4	7.3	1	55	55	50	32	+	46							
6326	2694 IntMT pH4	4	7.3	1	55	55	50	32	+	46							
6327	2594 IntMT pH4	4	7.3	1	55	55	50	32	+	46							
6328	2494 IntMT pH4	4	7.3	1	55	55	50	32	+	46							
6329	2394 IntMT pH4	4	7.3	1	55	55	50	32	+	46							
6330	2294 IntMT pH4	4	7.3	1	55	55	50	32	+	46							
6331	2194 IntMT pH4	4	7.3	1	55	55	50	32	+	46							
6332	2094 IntMT pH4	4	7.3	1	55	55	50	32	+	46							
6333	1994 IntMT pH4	4	7.3	1	55	55	50	32	+	46							
6334	1894 IntMT pH4	4	7.3	1	55	55	50	32	+	46							
6335	1794 IntMT pH4	4	7.3	1	55	55	50	32	+	46							
6336	1694 IntMT pH4	4	7.3	1	55	55	50	32	+	46							
6337	1594 IntMT pH4	4	7.3	1	55	55	50	32	+	46							
6338	1494 IntMT pH4	4	7.3	1	55	55	50	32	+	46							
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6350	294 IntMT pH4	4	7.3	1	55	55	50	32	+	46							
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6399	IntMT pH4	4	7.3	1	55	55	50	32	+	46							
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25%	3	Koeppel	2,75	14	24%	28%
24%	15%	Kollins	5,0	21	14	23%
24%	19%	Koppers	1,38	5,0	47%	21%
18%	5%	Koracop	3,4	3,5	26	9%
51	47%	Krauff	2,60	5,5	8	47%
1%	12%	87%	Kroeherl	3	10%	10%
35%	22%	Kroeger	1,76	5,8	7	10%
35%	13%	Kuhlm	Jmo	4,2	27	16%
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100

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1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

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*Journal of Management Education* 30(6)p. 789-804  
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## Foreign Investors Buoy Irish Economy







# Jackson Draws Buyers Before Yanks Decide Whether to Sell

By Joseph Dursio

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (NYT) — All last week, the telephones to Yankee Stadium kept ringing with offers to buy the team, but the Yankees, ever sensitive to the pulse and purse of the public, through him back. And now the phones are ringing with different messages: What do you want for Reggie Jackson?

"There's no way to trade him during the pennant race of August and September this year," Al Rosen, the president of the team, said yesterday, moving from one Yankee blockbuster to another, all in a day's work. "Sure, I've had a lot of people call me, general managers from clubs all over the big leagues. They're all interested in Reggie — and so are the Yankees."

So we'll go to the winter meetings and we'll be as interested in Reggie as they are.

The winter business meetings of baseball will be held in Orlando, Fla., during the first week in December. That is a few weeks after the free-agent draft, when rich teams like the Yankees usually exchange gold for auction talent. So, if Reggie is still available by December, he figures to become the prize in the liveliest bidding market since the Yankees landed him as a free agent two years ago, despite a salary that pays him about \$500 every time he goes to bat.

Meanwhile, how do the Yankees motivate their No. 1 slugger in the face of the other blockbusters they have been dropping for the last week?

"I told Reggie," continued Al Rosen, struggling to restore order to chaos, "that, perish the thought, you have an asset in any business and you know that it's valued at a certain figure. You'd have to listen when people make offers. You have your own value on that asset, too, but you listen. He's a businessman, and he agrees with that. I told Reggie that to buy his spirit, and he understands."

But through all the slapping, Jackson had a protector: the boss. Then, somehow, the world of the Yankees flipped and so did the world of Reggie Jackson.

One week ago, Martin quit; five days later, Martin returned. Reggie's protector became Billy's protector. Martin, in Jackson presumably out. To be or not to be. But the question remains in all the Yankee shenanigans: Why did Steinbrenner pull the rug out from under his favored son?

The boss is not saying why; in fact, he is not even conceding the point. But Reggie was there with the 46.71 spectators and the three dozen heroes of the past on Old Days. He heard the boos for Al Rosen, the symbol of the new

management. Then he heard the seven minutes of roars for Martin, the symbol of the ancient Yankees. Make no mistake, Reggie concluded that suddenly he was gone.

James Farrell, the author, was there, too. And, remembering that Martin prides himself on being a student of the Civil War, he observed: "Billy Martin has just won the third battle of Bull Run."

Steinbrenner, too, is a student of history — financial history. He paid millions to get Jackson, Rich Gossage, Don Gullett, Catfish Hunter and the rest, and millions to keep the "old" Yankees happy. They stayed unhappy, but they won. Then, last month, the dominoes began to tumble.

Jackson and Thurman Munson skipped the All-Star Game with ailments. Graig Nettles was removed from the All-Star team by Steinbrenner because he had hurt his big

toe, though Nettles ridiculed it as "a silly little injury" and eventually got himself restored. Finally, Martin's American League team held the lead going to the bottom of the eighth inning, when the National League exploded with four runs off Gossage, the Yankees new relief pitching ace.

A week later, Jackson spurred an order to hit away to the 10th inning, insisted on bunting, and popped out. And, right or wrong, he had to be wrong, going against his manager and his strength with a bat.

So, Steinbrenner allowed his tempestuous manager to suspend his favorite player. But in the dizzy week that followed, Reggie returned to the team unrepentant, Martin blew his stack and his job, the public furies turned against Steinbrenner — and now Reggie

Jackson, superstar, heads for the block. Maybe Steinbrenner has just reached the point of exasperation already reached by other free-spending owners, like Ted Turner of Atlanta and Ray Kroc of San Diego. Whatever point he has reached, it is the turning point for Reggie Jackson.

"I didn't go out to Kansas City a week ago to fire Billy," Rosen said yesterday. "I went there to ascertain truth from fiction. I didn't even see Billy until after he'd written his message resigning. I walked up to him then and said: 'Good luck, Billy. Stay in touch.'"

Billy did stay in touch, along with his agent, Doug Newton. By Thursday of last week, the apology had been made; by late Friday, the die cast. Rosen denies that "I blew my gasket" over any suggestion to

bring Martin back next year. He says: "I gave my opinion, gave George my input." And they agreed that Billy would surface in 1980 if he could handle his health and his temper, with Bob Lemon running the team until then.

"I'm not good at guessing games," said Lemon, who went from manager of the Chicago White Sox to manager of the Yankees to general manager, effective to a year and a half. "No spring training with the White Sox, we have this contest: guess the opening day lineup and win \$1,000 from Bill Veck. They even let the manager guess, because we had 59 guys in camp and nobody could tell who'd still be around by Opening Day. I came in second."

"Where did I think I'd be in August? In Chicago, where I was to April. I was wrong about that, too."

## 2 Players Hurt in Collision

# Giants Held to 2 Hits as Astros Win

HOUSTON, Aug. 1 (AP) — Houston knuckleballer Joe Niekro topped San Francisco on two hits, and rookie Dave Bergman drove in two runs to lead the Astros to a 4-1 victory last night.

Niekro did not allow a hit until Jarrell Evans lined a single to center field in the fourth inning. Roger Metzger singled to open the eighth inning for the second hit off Niekro (5-1).

Giants left fielder Terry Whitfield and Houston second baseman Art Howe left the game in the first inning after colliding head-on as Whitfield slid into second base on a foul attempt. Both players were taken to the hospital where they required stitches to close forehead lacerations.

Padres 4, Dodgers 3

At San Diego, Ozzie Smith had his hit and scored the deciding run as San Diego defeated Los Angeles, 4-3, and ran its winning streak to a club record seven games. The victory went to right-hander Eric Rasmussen, who walked up his eighth straight victory while allowing six hits. Rasmussen needed eighth-inning relief help from Rolfe Fingers, who picked up his 34th save.

At Montreal, Chris Speier and

plach-hitter Ed Hermann each drove in a run in the bottom of the ninth inning to give Montreal a 3-2 victory over Pittsburgh. Larry Parrish and Warren Cromartie led off ninth with singles and both advanced on Gary Carter's sacrifice bunt. Tom Hutton was walked intentionally to load the bases before Speier singled to deep short, scoring Parrish with the tying run. With the bases still loaded, Hermann hit singled past first base to score Cromartie with the winning run.

Phillies 6, Mets 1

At Philadelphia, Greg Luzinski's bases-loaded double keyed a four-run sixth inning, and Philadelphia

snapped a three-game losing streak with a 6-1 victory over New York. Philadelphia led 1-0 on Bob Boone's fifth-inning homer off New York loser Nino Espinosa, then sent nine men to the plate in the sixth for four hits and four runs that broke open the game.

Yankees 6, Rangers 1

In American League action, at New York, Ed Figueroa fired a four-hitter and Mickey Rivers hit a leadoff home run in New York's two-run first inning to key a 6-1 victory over Texas, for Figueroa's fourth consecutive win. Rivers smashed a Doc Medich pitch over the right-field wall for his sixth home run of the year. Thurman Munson singled one out later and scored on Reggie Jackson's double to right-center.

A's 2, Angels 0

At Anaheim, Calif., Matt Keough, Dave Heaverly and Elias Sosa combined on a seven-hitter, pitching Oakland to a 2-0 victory over California. Oakland scored an unearned run off Frank Tanana in the fourth and added a fifth-inning run. Taylor Duncan singled and Jim Essian sacrificed. A single by Mike Edwards made it 2-0.

Indians 4, Royals 3

At Cleveland, pinch-hitter Jim Norris hit a bases-loaded single in the bottom of the ninth inning, giving Cleveland a comeback 4-3 victory over Kansas City. Cleveland led 2-1 going into the ninth, but fell behind, 3-2, on pinch-hitter Pete LaCock's looping two-out single.

Red Sox 9, White Sox 2

At Boston, Jerry Remy knocked in three runs with a single and a

double, while Rick Burleson had two doubles, sparking Boston to only its third victory in the last 13 games, a 9-2 romp over Chicago. Remy knocked in his runs off Ken Kravec (7-10) to the seventh after George Scott singled and moved to third on Burleson's first double. Remy also scored in the fourth when he walked, stole second, and came around on a single by Fred Lynn. Burleson cleared the bases in the eighth with his second double and scored the final Boston run on Remy's double.

Blue Jays 8, Tigers 7

At Toronto, Otto Velez hit his fourth home run of the season with one out in the 14th inning to give Toronto an 8-7 victory over Detroit. Toronto led the score, 7-7, in the 10th when Rico Carty led off with a walk against reliever John Hiller and moved to second on a wild pitch. Hiller was relieved by Sykes, who gave up a sacrifice to Willie Upshaw and a sacrifice fly by Alan Ashby. Detroit, which scored three runs in the ninth to tie the score, 6-6, went ahead in the 10th when rookie Lance Parrish led off the inning with a homer.

## Major League Standings

### AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	63	38	.621	—
New York	59	42	.584	4
Milwaukee	58	43	.568	7 1/2
Baltimore	57	44	.563	8
Detroit	55	46	.547	10 1/2
Cleveland	49	52	.486	16 1/2
Toronto	39	62	.387	27

### NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	55	46	.545	—
Chicago	51	50	.505	4 1/2
Pittsburgh	48	53	.475	7 1/2
Los Angeles	47	54	.464	8 1/2
New York	45	62	.422	12 1/2
St. Louis	44	63	.413	13 1/2

### WESTERN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	62	43	.594	—
Chicago	61	44	.581	1 1/2
Cincinnati	61	44	.581	1 1/2
Los Angeles	61	44	.581	1 1/2
San Diego	58	54	.519	7 1/2
Atlanta	48	54	.471	14 1/2

### Monday's Games

Game	Time
Montreal 3, Pittsburgh 2	7:05 PM
Cincinnati 3, Atlanta 2	7:05 PM
Philadelphia 4, New York 1	7:05 PM
Houston 4, San Francisco 1	7:05 PM
San Diego 4, Los Angeles 3	7:05 PM

### Monday's Games

Game	Time
St. Louis 1, Milwaukee 5	7:05 PM
New York (Houston 2-1) at Philadelphia	7:05 PM
Pittsburgh (Bobby 4-4) at Montreal (Rogers 11-7)	7:05 PM
Cincinnati (Norman 9-4) at Atlanta (McMinn 2-0)	7:05 PM
Los Angeles (Horton 11-7) at San Diego (Lemon 4-1)	7:05 PM

### Monday's Games

Game	Time
Medich, Lindblad 131 and Sundberg; Figueroa and Munson, W-Figueroa, 11-7, L-Medich, 5-4, HR-New York, Rivers 141	7:05 PM
Chicago 000 001-2 0 1	7:05 PM
000 102-3 0 10	7:05 PM

### Monday's Games

Game	Time
Chicago 000 001-2 0 1	7:05 PM
000 102-3 0 10	7:05 PM

### Monday's Games

Game	Time
Chicago 000 001-2 0 1	7:05 PM
000 102-3 0 10	7:05 PM

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000 102-3 0 10	7:05 PM

## Curtis Cup Player

# Standout Amateur Called 'Next Lopez'

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (NYT) — In another time, Beth Daniel might have eased into the realm of women's golf without much advance notice. Or much advance pressure. But this is the time of Nancy Lopez and so Beth Daniel already is being touted as "the next Nancy Lopez" — a billing that is not fair, but not surprising.

Beth Daniel twice has won the tournament that Nancy Lopez over won, the United States Women's Amateur; to her 1975 triumph as an 18-year-old she eliminated Nancy Lopez, 2 up, in the second round. And she hit two shots longer than Lopez does. She even played on Furman University's men's team this year. Still an amateur, Beth Daniel is a tall, slender belle, with short blondish brown hair, from Charleston, S.C.

She will be playing for the United States Curtis Cup team against the British at the Agawam Country Club in Rye, N.Y., this week and before a practice round there recently, someone mentioned to her that she was prettier in person than in her photos.

## Pro's Perks

"Don't worry," she was advised, "when you turn pro, your pictures will be better."

"Yes," she said with a grin. "I've noticed that Lopez's pictures with better now."

Daniel hopes to join the Ladies Professional Golfers Association tour in January.

"I have no doubt I can make a living," she said, "and I would like to win a tournament my first year. But as for being as great as Nancy Lopez is, I don't know."

But unlike some of the more experienced women touring pros, Daniel is not in awe of Nancy Lopez.

"I know Nancy, we were paired together in lots of tournaments, so I don't put her on a pedestal," she explained. "But she's got a great personality. She's a good person for all this success to happen to. But golf is an up and down sport. Look at what's happened to Johnny Miller, he was winning everything a few years ago and now he's not winning at all. The thing about Nancy that I'm really surprised at is her winning those five tournaments in a row. I know if I was in that position, I'd be wondering if I can really do this."

## Occasional Pessimism

Among her friends, Daniel is considered to have a pessimistic outlook sometimes.

"Being called 'the next Lopez' sort of bothers me," she said. "I don't consider myself good enough to do what she's done. Besides being a very good player, she's a very good thinker. Golf is so mental, about 80 percent of it is between the ears. That's where Nancy has it altogether. Believing you can do it. If you're three under par with three holes to go, not wondering if you're going to finish over par but

knowing you're going to finish under par."

Recently graduated from Furman in Greenville, S.C., she was the best player on its 1976 women's national college golf championship team.

"But when the school didn't do anything to further women's golf, I got fed up and decided not to play on the women's team this year," she said. "We played good courses there, like Chanticleer and Green Valley, and we had all the range balls we wanted. But the school didn't put up any more money for recruiting. So we lost some good players. I only had a partial golf scholarship myself. But after I quit the women's team, Gary Meredith, who also coaches the men's team, asked me if I'd like to play with the guys."

## Freak-Show Atmosphere

Daniel competed in two 54-hole medal tournaments, the South Carolina Intercollegiate Championships and the Palmetto Invitational.

"We were playing 6,800-yard courses and my goal was to break 80 in every round. I did, I shot 75-76-77 in the state, 76-77-79 in the Palmetto but I didn't enjoy it. It was like I was in a freak show. I heard people saying, 'Let's go watch the girl.' I was playing with some guys I could outdrive and I was hitting it 240 yards, 250 sometimes. I heard somebody say to one of the guys, 'My God, she hit it farther than you did.' Coming off the 18th green the first day of the state, I told Gary Meredith that I wouldn't play in another tournament but I did, even though I didn't enjoy it."

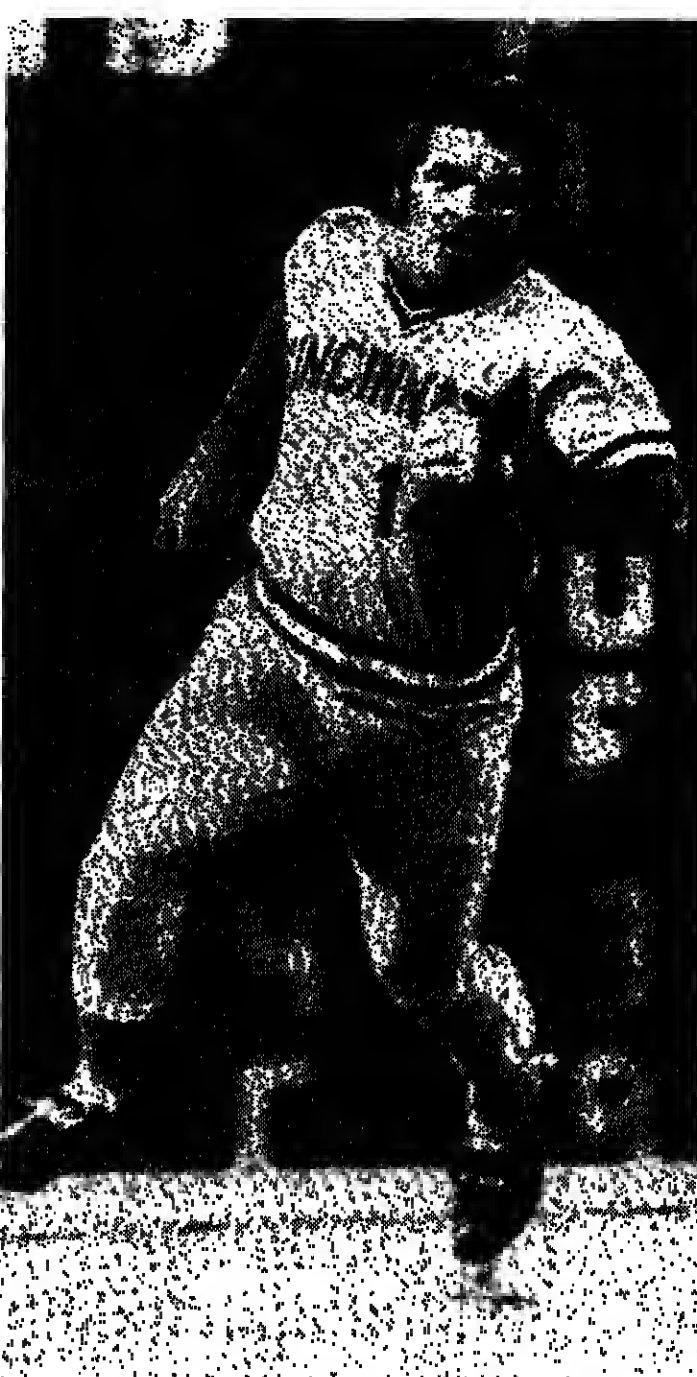
She also was invited to compete against men amateurs in the Rice Plantation Invitational in Charleston.

"That tournament has a strong field, guys like Fred Ridley and Vance Hefner of the Walker Cup team. I had no business playing with those men. To the distant future, maybe 10 years from now, some girl will come along who can really play golf with guys. But I know I have no business playing with them. I think it's for somebody else to do, not me."

But as a two-time U.S. amateur champion and with her length off the tee, Beth Daniel will be a rookie to watch in women's golf next year.

"I've always hit it a looong way, ever since I sprouted a few inches when I was 13 and I've kept growing. I was playing basketball then and I went from being a 4-1 guard to being a center. In golf, I had been hitting my drives about 190 yards and suddenly I was hitting them 220. Now people tell me I hit it as long as JoAnne Carner, who has always been my idol because she won the amateur five times before she turned pro."

And after the Curtis Cup matches, Beth Daniel hopes to win the Women's Amateur for the third time before she turns pro.



Pete Rose advances to second on single by Ken Griffey.

## Rose Runs Hitting Streak to 44

ATLANTA, Aug. 1 (UPI) — Pete Rose hit safely in his 44th consecutive game last night and tied Willie Keeler on baseball's all-time list by grounding a single to right field in his third time at bat against Atlanta knuckleballer Phil Niekro.

The Cincinnati third baseman now has broken all consecutive-game hitting records except the 56-game mark set by Joe DiMaggio in 1941.

Rose, who walked to lead off the game, then tied to shortstop in his second at-bat in the third inning, was greeted by an ovation from the largest crowd at Atlanta Stadium this year when he came to the plate as the leadoff hitter in the sixth inning. After running the count to 2-0, Rose singled between first and second with second baseman Rod Gilbreath barely missing a diving attempt at the ball.

The crowd, which earlier booed for Rose "hammering" the ball to the ground after catching a pop fly at third base for the final out in the fifth inning, stood and applauded for almost a minute while a fireworks display erupted in the parking lot behind the center-field seats. One of the Braves' ushers then trotted out onto the field and presented Rose with a large floral display that spelled out "44."

The Reds went on to defeat the Braves, 3-2.

## Rams Choose Suburb

# L.A. Seeks New NFL Team

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 1 (UPI) — The Los Angeles Colts: How about the Los Angeles Bengals?

Robert Irsay, owner of the Baltimore Colts, and John Sawyer, president of the Cincinnati Bengals, disclosed yesterday that they had received letters from officials of the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum asking if their teams would be interested in moving to Los Angeles.

A letter dated July 24, Keoeth Hahn, vice president of the Coliseum Commission, asked Irsay to move the Colts to California in light of the intended move of the Los Angeles Rams to neighboring Orange County.

Hahn's letter said the owner of the Rams, Carroll Rosenbloom, had informed him that he plans to move his team to Anaheim — where the California Angels play — and that would leave Los Angeles without a professional football team.

Hahn said the Rams have averaged more than 50,000 persons per home game for 30 years and asked Irsay to consider the move.

Rosenbloom has reportedly signed a letter of intent to hold Rams' games at the Anaheim Stadium beginning in 1980 because of the Coliseum's failure to make up-grade the facilities.

In other developments around the league:

• New Orleans Saints guard Conrad Dobler returned to practice after undergoing minor surgery on injured ligaments of his left ring finger. Dobler was listed by coach Dick Nolan as probable for the Saints' first exhibition game Saturday against the Philadelphia Eagles in Mexico City.

• Ten-year quarterback Greg Landry signed a multi-year contract with the Detroit Lions. Landry, second only to Hall of Fame quarterback Bobby Layne on the list of Detroit passers, said he wanted to finish his career in Detroit.

• The Pittsburgh Steelers recalled waivers on rookie tight end Mark Dufresne and traded him to the New York Giants for a draft choice. Dufresne, a seventh-round draft choice from Nebraska, was placed on waivers Saturday.

• The Atlanta Falcons released three players, including veteran running back Billy Pritchett, bringing their roster to 75. Waived were Pritchett, a fourth-year veteran from West Texas State; Jim Dugan, a defensive tackle from Southern Methodist who was in his second year; and rookie linebacker David Adkins, an eighth-round draft pick from Ohio State.

• The Green Bay Packers signed Woody Greco, an Arizona State All-America running back who was drafted in the first round by the Kansas City Chiefs in 1974. Greco, 6-foot, 205-pounds, gained 1,442 yards for a 3.8-yard average until the middle of the 1976 season, when he underwent knee surgery.

## Filipino Boxers

### anned as Fixers

ANILA, Aug. 1 (AP) — Two Filipino boxers have been banned from the sport for life for fixing a three-month bout three months ago, officials said today.

They said that Rey de la Cruz and Rie Valdez, who face criminal accusation, had "virtually admitted" their guilt. Valdez, the favorite, was said to have intentionally "sped to the canvas as early as the first round. The match was stopped in the seventh round as too fast."



WORKING OUT — Leon Spinks does sit-ups on edge of ring.

At Hilton Head, S.C., training camp in preparation for defense against World Boxing Council heavyweight crown against Muhammad Ali in a rematch in New Orleans on Sept. 15.



EASY VICTORY — Manuel Orantes returns shot to Larry Gottfried in his 6-1, 6-1 victory Monday in the opening round of the Volvo international tournament in North Conway, N.H. Orantes' opponent was the younger brother of Brian Gottfried.



## Observer

## Rat's Nest of Notes

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Having once worked as a newspaper reporter, I am worried about a squad of judges, cops and lawyers hounding in some night while I am slumbering through "Poldark" and demanding to see my notes.

The possibility that my notes might one day have to stand inspection by the law did not exist at the time they were jotted into small notebooks and the margins of crumpled newspapers, so naturally I was not very conscientious about their appearance. Most of them, in fact, were thrown away.

What remain are in no shape to stand inspection by a law that admires order.

Among the few on which I could lay hands during a recent search there was a scrap of paper bearing nothing but the word "nickel."

I believe this dates from the late 1940s when I spent nights reporting holdups in West Baltimore where all such activity was conducted with either a blue steel automatic or a nickel-plated revolver, and that this note refers to a job in which a weapon of the latter type was used.

On the other hand it could refer to some business where the stockpiling of nickel which I vaguely remember covering in Washington during the Eisenhower years. There is no other note attached to clarify the matter.

I should hate to be snapped to attention by note inspectors and asked to explain what I meant by keeping a note as sloppily as I have kept this one. They would probably cancel my weekend liberty pass.

The assumption of note inspection seems to be that reporters keep files of old notes the way expense account artists keep tax records, all ready to be produced for perusal on legal demand.

For all I know, reporters nowadays may actually do so. If so, this confession about the disordered state of my own notes will doubtless cost me severely in esteem among colleagues. It would be even more humiliating to have it trumpeted in headlines. ("Expose Newsman's Note Mess," "Worse Than a Rat's Nest," Says DA," "A Disgrace To News Biz.")

It was fear of just such a humiliation that sent me looking for my notes recently. I knew there would be few remaining, of course, but there might be enough, I thought, to justify buying some file cabinets, getting a few dozen file folders with the real thing and padding the rest of the cabinet space with forged notes that would at least trick the

inspectors into admiring my professional zeal.

What I discovered would have outraged every judge, cop and lawyer on the hunt for powerful legal juice. Except for an entire set of mimeographed White House press briefings about President Eisenhower's heart attack and recovery in Denver in 1954 — these had been stuffed years ago into a hole behind a sink to keep out a rat that had stolen a pair of my eyeglasses — there was absolutely nothing decipherable.

A piece of lined paper bearing the words "asleep on his feet" obviously dated from 1956 and described Sen. Estes Kefauver campaigning for the vice presidency. I knew this because I remembered Kefauver campaigning like a man asleep on his feet, but the paper bore no supporting data to give it weight in a court of law.

Indeed, I could easily visualize a hostile lawyer cutting me to ribbons on cross-examination by asking how I could be so sure, it did not refer to the Congress of the United States at almost any period during my seven years as a Washington reporter. In fact, now that I considered it, maybe this note did refer to the Congress. Possibly even to Sen. Barry Goldwater, whose Presidential campaign I covered briefly in 1964.

The discrete thing seemed to be to destroy this note, and I did. I did the same with a note that bore the lines "Rain Getting Worse" and "Seat Very Hard" and "Cries of God Bless Her." This was clearly a note I made while covering the coronation of Queen Elizabeth in 1953.

Since this was the only note I could find on that event — it had been tucked into a copy of "Tropic of Capricorn" to mark a particularly lubricious passage — it was obvious that its disclosure in court could ruin me by suggesting that I was the sort of journalist who once wrote a 2,500-word story on the strength of one three-line note.

A rather good note found in an envelope contained the full details of a film-flam in which a 78-year-old woman had been robbed of her life's savings. Written over it in large, heavily inked letters, however, was the word "gin." This was obviously a reminder to take home a bottle of gin sometime between the years 1947 and 1950, but it took no imagination to see that a good lawyer could easily construe it to suggest that the poor elderly film-flam victim had connived in her own ruin by succumbing to the juniper juice.

I destroyed it to protect her reputation, and she destroyed all the other notes I could find in order to protect mine. If the inspectors ask where my notes went I'll tell them the rats stole them.

## The Test Pilot as Endangered Species

By Richard Severo

POMONA, N.J. (NYT) — As national heroes, they were lionized as Aethiops, more so than Ted Williams, prouder than a new papa. And in the years between Lindbergh's transatlantic flight and the start of the space age, no other group in the United States had quite their swash and buckle.

Test pilots: 45 years ago, they were eager young paladins in leather jackets, cloth helmets and white silk scarves, poor as poets, barnstorming for extra money in tiny planes that looked as if they would fall apart and sometimes did, men who really did dare the devil if they flew when the sun didn't shine.

Once they flourished in the New York area, along with the builders of airplanes: Grumman, Fairchild, Republic and Curtiss-Wright. Now the last bastion of test pilots in these parts seems to be the National Aviation Facilities Experimental Center. It is here, nestled in Atlantic City, that the Federal Aviation Administration tests and evaluates the structural integrity of planes but the sophisticated systems that permit them to take off, navigate, communicate and land safely. The structure of the planes is tested by pilots who work for the manufacturers.

The center has just turned 20. And since this year will also mark the 75th anniversary of Orville Wright's flight, the 14 veteran test pilots who work here have more reason than usual to think about where their profession has been and where it is going.

Once they were the bravest of all pilots, nonconforming, impulsive, hitchhikers on the wind, the archetypes brought to the screen by no less than Clark Gable in "Test Pilot" (1937) and Humphrey Bogart in "Chain Lightning" (1939).

But now the very men who rejoiced in such flying have become meticulous, methodical and prudent, content to stick to the stunts pilots with a highly developed sense of their new roles — to promote not daring-do but aviation safety, so that the 250 million passengers who fly planes in the United States each year can do so with a measure of safety the original test pilots never dreamed of.

The pilots who were so conspicuous are now largely anonymous. And their kind is slowly but surely becoming extinct. The 14 test pilots here have logged 250,000 hours in the air as a group and although they continue to fly, they are mindful that machines can now simulate flight conditions. Future "test pilots" may in fact be full-time laboratory technicians, doing almost all their "flying" on the ground. Test pilots for the aircraft companies face at least some of that prospect.

But the test pilots are sanguine on the subject of extinction. "Today's test pilot will probably decline," said Richard Lamprecht, who at 52 is one of the youngest here. "There will be more simulation and a flight test only for confirmation of the simulation. We can have pilotless aircraft if we want, and our successors may just work in labs."

"But I'm not wistful about what is happening. There'll always be a place for eager enthusiasts. The people who follow the dynamic evolution of achievement will always be at the controls."

The changing role of the pilots is expressed by the equipment they use. At present, the center, which has a wide variety of aircraft, is down to its last two DC-3s in flying condition. Forty years ago, the plane carried 90 percent of the world's commercial air traffic and, from its introduction in the

